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# Farm and Ranch Review

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JUNE, 1945

FORTY-FIRST YEAR OF SERVICE TO WESTERN AGRICULTURE





EX LIBRIS  
UNIVERSITATIS  
ALBERTENSIS

# FAMILY ALLOWANCES

## AND INCOME TAX

THE following announcement will help to clarify the relationship between Family Allowances and Income Tax credits for dependent children. Family Allowances are payable from July 1st, 1945, and the registration of children is now taking place.

The Family Allowances Act was designed to help equalize opportunities for all children, and when the Act was passed, Parliament approved the principle that there should be no duplication of benefits by way of Family Allowances and Income Tax credits for the same child. An amendment to the Income War Tax Act will be made to deal with this duplication. In the meantime, however, the Government

proposes, for the last six months of 1945 during which Family Allowances are payable, to remove duplication by adjusting the income tax credits received for children.

It is natural that parents in the low income groups will be expected to receive maximum benefits from Family Allowances. Partial benefits will be received, however, by parents with incomes up to \$3,000.

The table below shows the effect of the adjustments which the Government has decided to make. For convenience and simplicity the benefits received by each income group are shown as a per cent of the Family Allowances received. The table shows:

(a) Heads of families receiving incomes in 1945 of \$1200 or less will benefit to the extent of the full amount of the Family Allowances received. As they are not required to pay income tax, there is no duplication to remove.

(b) Heads of families receiving incomes in 1945 in excess of \$1200, but not in excess of \$3,000, will *in effect* retain the full value of their present income tax credits and in addition a percentage of the actual Family Allowances received.

(c) Heads of families with incomes in excess of \$3,000 will retain their full income tax credits for children if they do not receive Family Allowances. These taxpayers may, however, apply for Family Allowances to protect themselves against a possible decrease in income at a later date which might bring them into a lower income range where they would benefit from Family Allowances. In such cases if the income remains in excess of \$3,000, the income tax credits for children would be reduced by the full amount of Family Allowances received.

TABLE SHOWING EFFECT OF ADJUSTMENT FOR 1945

AMOUNT OF TAXABLE INCOME	Percent by which taxpayers will benefit from Family Allowances in addition to present income tax credits, for 1945.	
	Not over \$1200	of the actual Family Allowances received in the year 1945:
Over \$1200 but not over 1400	.	100%
" 1400 " " "	.	90%
" 1600 " " "	.	80%
" 1800 " " "	.	70%
" 2000 " " "	.	60%
" 2200 " " "	.	50%
" 2400 " " "	.	40%
" 2600 " " "	.	30%
" 2800 " " "	.	20%
" 3000 " " "	.	10%
" 3000 " " "	.	0%

NOTE.—This table applies to married persons and others having the status of married persons for income tax purposes. For the relatively small number of single persons supporting children and not having married status for income tax purposes, and for members of the Armed Forces, special tables can be obtained from the Regional Director of Family Allowances in each provincial capital.

### NOTE THESE TWO EXAMPLES

Family with two children, ages 6 and 8, with total income during 1945 of \$1200.

#### TOTAL FOR SIX MONTHS OF 1945

First Child : .	\$36.00
Second Child : .	36.00
<hr/>	
	\$72.00

As this family does not benefit by way of income tax credits, it receives and keeps the full amount as stated above.

Family with two children, ages 6 and 8, with total income during 1945 of \$1950.

#### TOTAL FOR SIX MONTHS OF 1945

First Child : .	\$36.00
Second Child : .	36.00
<hr/>	
	\$72.00

Amount refundable, being loss of income tax credits 

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Amount retained (60%, see table) : . . . . \$43.20

### Family Allowances will be paid in full

In all cases, those who apply for and are eligible to receive Family Allowances will receive them in full, month by month. See scale below:

#### SCALE OF MONTHLY ALLOWANCES FOR THE FIRST FOUR CHILDREN

##### For each child

Under 6 . . . . .	\$5.00
From 6 to 9 (inclusive) . .	6.00
From 10 to 12 (inclusive) . .	7.00
From 13 to 15 (inclusive) . .	8.00

Where there are more than four children under 16 in the family, the monthly allowance for each child after the fourth will be reduced in accordance with the provisions of the Family Allowances Act.

As far as is possible, to take care of the adjustments necessary to avoid duplication of benefits, current income tax deductions at the source will be adjusted to take into account the new situation when Family Allowance payments commence. This will avoid placing an awkward burden on the taxpayers at the end of the year.

### FAMILY ALLOWANCES ARE NOT TAXABLE

Special attention is drawn to the fact that the income ranges used in the table above refer to *taxable* income, and any amounts received as Family Allowances should not therefore be included in calculating income for this purpose because Family Allowances are *not* taxable.

Family Allowances are also additional to dependents' allowances for servicemen's families and military pensions.

For children registered after July 1st, 1945, Family Allowances will be paid as from the month following the month when registration is made. Family Allowances are not paid retroactively.

### REGISTER NOW!

If you intend to apply for Family Allowances, but have not already done so, please complete and mail Family Allowances Registration Form. Forms may be obtained at the nearest post office.



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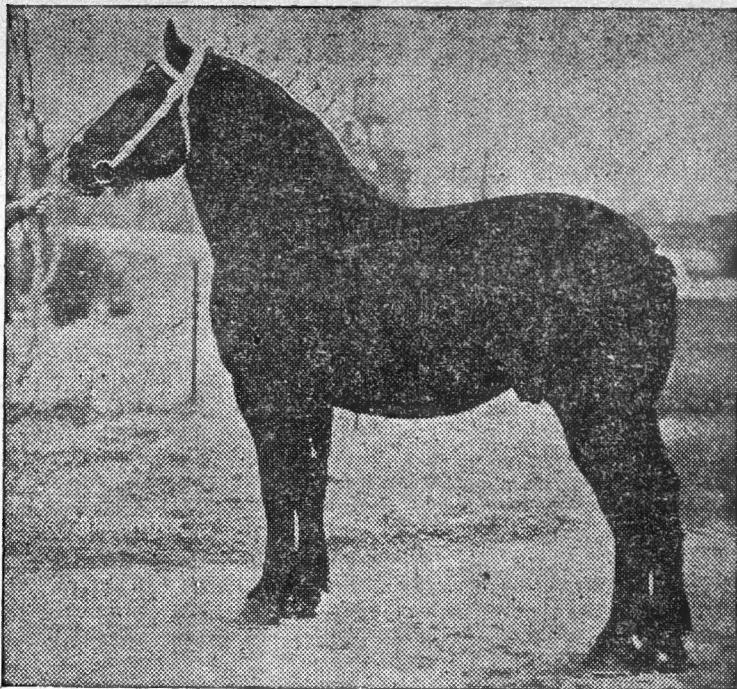
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**FAVOURITE WITH THE JUDGES**

Seen above is Perlaet of Cheadle, grand champion Percheron stallion at Edmonton 1945 Spring Show, reserve champion at Calgary, and first in his class at both shows, sold recently by Hardy E. Salter, of Calgary, to John Weleschuk, of Warspite, Alta. This ton horse has shown in the West and at the Toronto Royal ever since he was a yearling, and although he is now 12 years old, he has never placed lower than second.

**Organized Sheep Raising in West Helps  
Industry More than Small Farm Flocks**

"IT is my opinion that the very season, the co-operative selling of thought of having a small flock of wool, and the co-operative finishing sheep on every farm because it requires little attention or work and little feed has been the reason for the decline in the number of sheep in Eastern Canada. The idea is not economically sound," said Dr. E. S. Archibald, Director, Dominion Experimental Farms Service, in an address to the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers at their annual meeting at Toronto.

Sheep, he said fitted into the agricultural program best in an organized manner. They had a definite place in relationship to soil, climate and proximity to markets; and the percentage of sub-marginal land that could be put on a revenue producing basis could be reached better with sheep than with other classes of livestock.

Small flocks on every farm invariably led to indiscriminate distribution of sheep under unfavourable conditions of soil and feeds, and to indiscriminate breeding which, in turn, produced grade variation in quality of lamb and wool.

Also, through the fallacious idea that sheep required no care or labour, uncleaned wool, improper shearing, and all other like factors helped to destroy the choice source of revenue that wool provides. The small flock was not given adequate quarters, properly balanced rations, sufficiently good rams, modern shearing equipment, the proper finishing of lambs, nor the proper care of wool that the best interests of the sheep industry demanded.

The trends in Western Canada, said Dr. Archibald, were definitely in favour of the small flocks being co-ordinated for the grazing season and for shearing and marketing of both lamb and wool through co-operative effort into larger flocks, thus overcoming all the handicaps of indifference and neglect so customary in small scattered flocks.

That same type of organization could easily be adapted to various parts of Eastern Canada for the breeding season, in the use of rams for community pastures, for the shearing

**Urge Vaccination  
For Horse Malady**

ALTHOUGH there has been no serious outbreak of equine encephalomyelitis for the past two or three years, Saskatchewan farmers would be wise to vaccinate their horses against the disease again, in the opinion of Dr. J. L. Millar, provincial veterinarian. While scientists are still puzzled about the origin of this malady, they believe that the protection derived from vaccination has been an important factor in lessening the number of cases. Widespread vaccination of horses took place in 1938, 1939 and 1940, and benefits of this have been experienced in recent years.

Dr. Millar urged that farmers who are unable to get veterinarians to vaccinate their horses, should make an early purchase of vaccine, as the supply of common Chick vaccine in 10 cc. doses for subcutaneous injection is limited. The Chick vaccine manufactured in the United States is being put up in a new form, and is available only in a small 1 cc. dose, which must be injected intradermally. While veterinarians may use this method extensively, farmers will find it difficult to perform unless they have had special training and possess the equipment. Only producer of Chick vaccine in 10 cc. doses is the Veterinary Research Laboratory, University of Saskatchewan.

**STOP DISEASE SPREAD**

TO prevent the spread of disease among the live stock, veterinary authorities are urging that stock trucks be kept out of live-stock yards and that newly purchased animals from unknown sources be isolated for several weeks to give latent diseases an opportunity to manifest themselves.

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# Political Parties Outline Farm Programs

RESPONDING TO INVITATIONS FROM THE FARM AND RANCH REVIEW, LEADERS OF THE FOUR PRINCIPAL POLITICAL GROUPS CONTESTING THE JUNE 11th DOMINION GENERAL ELECTION OUTLINE THEIR INTENTIONS REGARDING AGRICULTURE AS FOLLOWS. IN THE LIGHT OF THE NEEDS OF WESTERN CANADA, A CLOSE STUDY OF THESE PROGRAMS IS RECOMMENDED TO VOTERS.

## Liberals

**Prime Minister Mackenzie King**

THE Liberal party has always believed that the prosperity of Canada depends upon the prosperity of agriculture and other primary industries. Since assuming office in 1935 the Liberal government has worked with great success to increase farm income.



In 1935 the gross cash income of the Canadian farmer was \$500 millions. The exports of farm products amounted to \$262 millions. Four years later, thanks to new trade agreements farm exports had risen \$293 millions — an increase of over 10 per cent.

Later, by removing surpluses, the value of farm products marketed at home increased. The results were that by 1939 the farmer's cash income amounted to \$722 millions—up \$222 millions, or 45 per cent in four years—a convincing demonstration of the effectiveness of Liberal policies in peacetime.

### Long-Term Agreements

To provide farmers with a better income under wartime conditions your Liberal government made contracts for definite quantities of important products at agreed prices—notably bacon, eggs, cheese and beef. These contracts have worked out so well the government has extended many of the agreements for longer periods and will continue to seek guaranteed markets and income for Canadian farmers.

### Floors Under Prices

Experience has shown that success in farming depends upon the maintenance of fair prices for agricultural products.

The enactment of the Agricultural Prices Support Act, introduced by the Liberal Government and passed by Parliament, August 15, 1944, will protect the farmer in the post-war period. The guaranteed price inserted in each agreement with Britain has been an effective floor for prices in Canada of hogs, eggs, cheese, condensed milk and other products. Floor prices are operative for beef, butter, wheat, oats and barley, and guaranteed set returns are assured for flax seed, rapeseed, sunflower seeds and soya beans.

### The Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act

The Liberal party is pledged to continue, under this Act, to improve prairie farm homes.

The Liberal party has prepared during wartime a peace-time prosperity plan for agriculture.

The Liberal party did not wait for VE Day. The plans have already been put to work to assure for the farmer every opportunity to reap the reward of his own individual effort.

The Bank Act has been amended to provide for cheaper credit for the pur-

chase of farm implements.

The duty has been taken off all agricultural implement repairs and twine. The Liberal party has thus reduced farm production costs—and placed a floor under farm prices beneath which no farmer will ever fall.

The farmer is dependent on markets—on foreign trade. The Liberal party is pledged to promote foreign trade—to open new markets for Canadian farm products.

(This statement issued by authority of Hon. James G. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture.)

## Progressive Conservatives

**John Bracken**

IN the Canadian economy up to the present time, the farmer, his family and the farm worker have been in the class of the forgotten man. Except during the years of war and other exceptional periods, many tillers of the soil have had to eke out an existence at standards of living far below the level of common decency. As a class they have received less than a proper share of the nation's income.



All attempts in past years to alleviate their condition has been of a haphazard and piece-meal character. Yet on agriculture depends the whole basic life of the nation, its food and its health, besides its economic health.

When the farmer is prosperous, the nation is prosperous. What the Progressive Conservative Party proposes is a complete and scientific program for the farmer that will assure him standards of living consistent with his importance in the life of the whole community.

To accomplish this we propose to:

(1) Guarantee prices for all primary producers to assure a permanent equitable distribution of the national income—a program which it is estimated would mean an average increase in present prices to producers of not less than 20 per cent.

(2) Maintain high Canadian demand for farm products by a state-guided and planned program of full employment.

(3) Maintain high foreign demand for farm products by aggressively promoting the international exchange of commodities and by progressively lowering barriers to international trade.

(4) Enlist the co-operation of farmers in the making and carrying out of farm policies.

(5) Give every encouragement to the co-operative movement by the enacting of a Dominion Co-operative Act and whatever co-operative marketing legislation is necessary to promote orderly marketing of farm products.

(6) Appoint a Board of Livestock Commissioners to promote and regulate livestock marketing.

(7) Enlist the aid of the farmers in the working out of satisfactory

credit institutions to serve the long agricultural industry was saved from term, intermediate and short-term complete ruin only by the war. credit needs of farmers.

(8) Bring about a program of more efficient land use, including the extension of soil surveys, withdrawal of poor lands from cultivation, formation of community pastures, and greater development of small and large irrigation schemes.

(9) Give substantial Dominion grants to the Provinces for education, including vocational training for rural young people, agricultural research, and the development of rural electrification.

(10) Aid by Dominion financial assistance in the setting up of provincial health plans so that every person, regardless of income, may have adequate health protection.

## Co-operative Commonwealth Federation

**M. J. Coldwell**

THE agricultural policy of the CCF has three great objectives: (1) Security of Tenure; (2) Security of Income; (3) Security and Comforts in the home.

### (1) Security of Tenure.

The CCF has always believed in and stood for the family farm. Prior to the war, farm indebtedness had reached impossible proportions. Most of our farmers were at the mercy of the banks, the mortgage and trust companies. Low prices for his products, high prices for his machinery, drought and loss of markets had reduced the farmer to the status of a debt-ridden tenant.

The CCF believes that this must not be allowed to happen again. The Saskatchewan CCF government has shown the way. It has passed a Farm Security Act—the only one in Canada—which protects the farmer's home, his home quarter section and a proportion of his crop from seizure by foreclosure. Other safeguards provide for reduction in his annual payments of capital and interest if he is the victim of losses beyond his control. By these and similar measures, such as crop insurance, the CCF across Canada will guarantee that neither debt, nor crop failure, nor loss of markets will ever again threaten the farmer's ownership of his land, home and machinery.

### (2) Security of Income.

Every farmer in Canada remembers what happened to farm prices in the 1930's. Who can forget the days when wheat sold at 20 cents a bushel, hogs at three cents and cattle at two cents a pound, and eggs at four cents a dozen?

Yet at the same time that the farmer faced ruin on the markets at home and abroad, he had to continue to pay exorbitant prices for his farm machinery, grain separators, the packing and processing monopolies continued to exploit him mercilessly. Canada's

CCF is determined that this, too, shall never happen again. A CCF government will establish guaranteed parity prices for farm products. It will abolish the Grain Exchange and plan the marketing and export of agricultural products through boards on which the farmers shall be fully represented. A CCF government will end monopoly domination of the farm implement, processing and packing industries either through social or co-operative ownership in all these fields.

### (3) Security and Comforts in the Farm Home.

In the past number of years there has been an alarming drift away from the farms. Young people, in particular, have gone to the factories in the cities.

The CCF believes that agriculture will always remain the basic industry of Canada. We believe, further, that farming is a creative occupation which can and should attract the youth of our country.

To this end, a CCF government will undertake a comprehensive program of rural electrification, improvements of educational opportunities in the country, development of community centres and cultural activities generally, provision of full health care to farm families and facilities for scientific training of young and older farmers. In addition, a CCF government will establish a system of generous financial assistance, *at no more than cost*, to all young people wishing to start farming on their own.

Too long has our agricultural industry been treated as a step-child. Too long has farming been at the mercy of the financial and industrial monopolies. The CCF is determined that agriculture shall come into its own. Canada's farmers have done a magnificent job of production for war purposes. A CCF government will give them broad and rich opportunities to produce for peace in security and comfort.

## Social Credit

**Solon Low**

THE proper use of Canada's credit—the Social Credit of the Canadian people—would result in a complete and properly functioning political and economic democracy, in which the vast resources of the country would be used to provide economic security with full freedom for all.

Democracy means "government in accordance with the will of the people"—all the people. Therefore in a proper democracy the affairs of the nation must be so managed that the people get the results they want.

Agriculture is the foundation of Canada's economic life. We can have a prosperous Canada only to the extent that farmers, in common with the rest of Canadians, get the results they want.

It would be the function of a Social

(Continued on page 11)

## Feeding Value Declines if Hay Crop Grows Too Mature

By JAMES MURRAY, Principal, Olds School of Agriculture

LUSH pastures and abundant hay crops are always of interest to men in the dairy business as the dairy cow is pre-eminently suited to turning the products of clover and grass fields into more saleable products. Our climate, in the main, is not one that suits the growth of heavy crops of hay and pasture. The rainfall is too limited, often the summer temperatures are too high and the winter frosts are fatal to some grasses that are highly prized in many other countries. But in spite of this it is still true that our grass lands, when properly managed produce the required nutrients for the dairy cow at less expense than they can be supplied in grain. In fact a good pasture will supply 100 lbs. of digestible nutrients at little more than quarter the cost in oats or barley.

It is not only as producers of feeds that meadows and pastures are important to the man on the land. They make an important contribution to the general wellbeing of the farm by helping to keep the land in productive condition. They restore root fibre and thus make the soil less liable to drifting. If clovers are used they add nitrogen so necessary for all cereal crops and by adding through their root systems, vegetable matter they help improve its tilth and absorptive power for water. They put new life into the soil by making the top few inches an attractive home for countless numbers of bacteria. None of our soils, no matter how fertile they may be when new, can remain permanently productive unless we give some attention to restoring to them both fibre and plant food. Grass and clovers are real helps in this direction.

We are familiar with the wonderful

• • •

### E.I.D. Farmers Turn To Specialized Crops, Will Grow Soft Wheat

FARMERS in the Eastern Irrigation District this year are reported to be devoting more attention to livestock and to specialized crops. Plans are being made to plant 3,000 acres of potatoes, an increase of 30 per cent over last year's acreage, and there is a considerable gain in the acreage of peas being seeded. A good market has been developed in supplying peas for seed to Eastern canners.

Commercial planting of radish for seed totals some 210 acres and an increased acreage of spinach for seed is being planted. Raspberries, tomatoes and sweet peppers will be produced on an increased commercial scale.

There has been a drop of 10 per cent in the flax acreage in the district, but tame pasture grass seeding is increased. Alfalfa suffered less winter killing than usual and stands show vigorous growth.

A 10 per cent increase in wheat acreage is due to the efforts of a Medicine Hat milling firm to obtain more of its soft wheat requirements in Alberta. Two carloads of the low protein wheat have been brought in for seeding in the Duchess, Brooks and Scandia districts and the millers have assured the growers of a return well above the Wheat Board price.

response from new grass in the spring to stock grazing on them. The old hair disappears, they become sleek and thrifty. This is due to the high digestibility of the grass, over 80 per cent—and to its very high vitamin content. R. L. Lush, Pasture Specialist of the United States Department of Agriculture, states that young grass contains:

- of Vitamin A—23 times as much as carrots.
- of Vitamin B<sub>2</sub>—22 times as much as lettuce.
- of Vitamin C—14 times as much as tomatoes or citrus fruits.

If it were only more palatable we should all be eating it!

Feed manufacturers sell ground cereal grass for over \$100 a ton. It is cut when six to ten inches high, dried artificially, ground and sacked. Its value comes from its high percentage of protein and vitamins and its high digestibility. The splendid gains obtained from pasturing cover crops in the fall furnishes further evidence.

#### Lose Value at Maturity

But our hay requirements couldn't be met by cutting grass crops when very young,—some bulk also is necessary. There is, however, a tendency to allow hay crops to get too mature. Then they become too fibrous, less digestible, and in many cases unpalatable. Timothy, one of our common hay grasses has 12.8% of protein if cut as soon as it is headed, whereas if it is allowed to stand until the seed is formed in the heads the percentage of protein falls to less than 7%. In an average crop of timothy this means a loss of about 150 pounds of protein per acre—worth at least \$7. Alfalfa when 5% in bloom has nearly 24% protein, whereas if it stands until in full bloom the acre loss is over 100 pounds of protein.

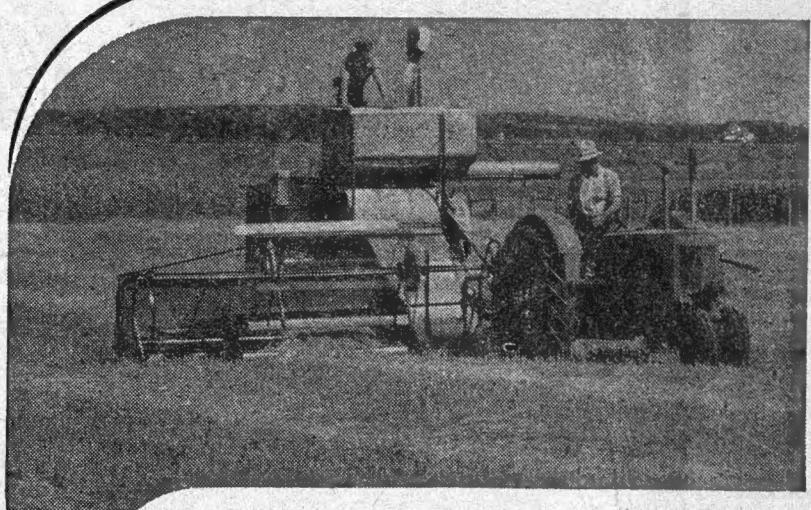
That there is a wide variation in the quality of hays is common knowledge to everyone who feeds it. Just how wide this variation may be was shown by some tests that were made at the Ontario Agricultural College a few years ago. One hundred and five samples of hay were secured from many parts of the province and submitted to analysis. The percentage of protein was as low as 5.01 in a sample of late cut timothy and as high as 21.75 in a mixture of alfalfa and timothy cut early. The percentage of calcium (lime) varied from .22% to 2.99%. The low was from a late cut timothy and clover mixture and the high from a sample of early cut alfalfa. Phosphorus varied from .06% to .22%—one from late cut timothy from an acid soil and the other from a mixture of alfalfa, timothy and red clover from good soil.

Of the crops suitable for hay in Alberta, alfalfa is of outstanding usefulness. We now have varieties that are hardy practically everywhere; it grows on a great range of soils, it is a heavy yielder, and produces hay unequalled in feeding value and palatability. The yield depends on the quality of soil, the amount of moisture and the length of growing season. At the Olds School of Agriculture over a period of seven years a plot of timothy and western rye grass yielded 1.7 tons of cured hay per acre, while an adjoining plot in timothy and alfalfa produced 4.1 tons per acre of better hay.

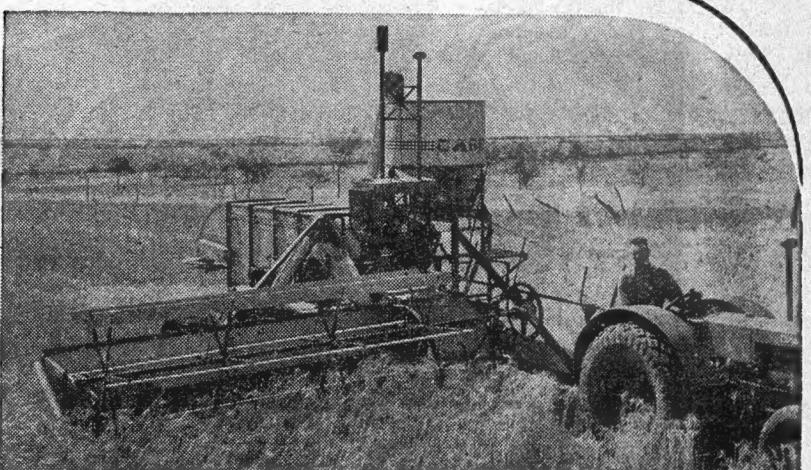
Fortunately most of our soils produce alfalfa without any special treatment. In many parts of the world before alfalfa can be grown, soils need

(Continued on page 19)

# A Big Extra That Counts at Harvest

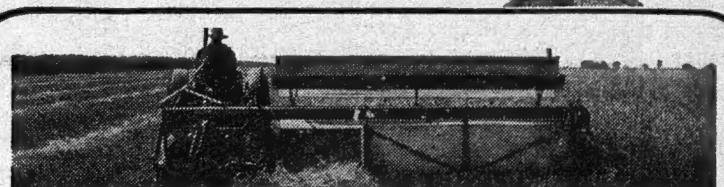


**It's Not the Size of Scoop** that tells how much a man can shovel, nor is cutterbar width the measure of combine capacity under the difficult conditions which so often hamper harvest in Canada. All Case combines are built with extra capacity where it counts—in the threshing, separating and cleaning mechanism. Model "M," above, has 9-foot cut, auger-type header, rub-bar cylinder, and "air-lift" cleaning. It is easy to operate, quick on the turns.



**Geared to Go Faster**, the 12-foot Case Model "K" combine works at 3½ or 4 miles an hour in ordinary conditions, makes use of the speed of modern tractors to do as much in a day as 16-foot or larger combines formerly could do. Like the similar "M" and the smaller Case combines, the "K" is a one-man machine, operated from the tractor seat. All are equally suited to working from the windrow or in standing grain.

# CASE



**Windrows Cure Quickly** when cut and laid with the Case 12-foot windrower. It bends the stubble enough to afford better support, and angles the cut material a little to keep it from falling between drill rows. Canvas stops automatically when turning corners, makes turns easier with combine. See your Case dealer for full information, including chances of delivery, on any farm machine you may need. J. I. Case Co., Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Toronto.



# He peered into the Unknown

*Galileo, (1564-1642), invented an improved telescope, carried on research in magnetism and gravitation, discovered the principle of the pendulum. Contrary to previous teaching, he maintained that bodies of different weights fall with the same velocity. When challenged to prove this theory, he dropped a ten-pound shot and a one-pound shot from the top of the Leaning Tower of Pisa. To the amazement of the University students and faculty gathered to see the experiment, both weights reached the ground at the same time.*

IN our own day, as in Galileo's time, research has opened the door to discoveries which have had far-reaching results.

In 1921, sales of Canadian Nickel were discouraging. Then the Nickel industry intensified its research endeavours. Year after year new ways were sought in which industry could use Nickel to make better products.

Sales of Canadian Nickel began to increase. They doubled . . . and trebled. Mines were enlarged. New plants were built. More men were employed. Great benefits came to Canada.

In the year after the war, Nickel research laboratories will push on their search for new uses for Nickel.

The information collected by International Nickel through years of metal research is available at all times to Canadian engineers, designers and metallurgists who need better materials for better products.

Thus will science and industry, working together, build a wider use of Canadian Nickel so that still more benefits will come to Canada.

FORWARD THROUGH RESEARCH

**Canadian Nickel**



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IN thankfulness and relief the Allied world is rejoicing in victory over the forces of evil in Europe. The joy is tinged with sorrow in many homes for the young lives spent in the great crusade, and the relief is tempered by the knowledge that freedom for the world is only half won.

Even when Japan, too, is crushed into impotence and her little dictators follow the sorry path of their Fascist counterparts—even then the task of free men will not be finished; their debt to the memory of their dead will not be fully paid. Three profound responsibilities now face the military leaders and statesmen of the victorious powers:

First is a prompt move to the Pacific of sufficient land, sea and air might to speed "VJ" Day and a continuance of the splendid collaboration that has attended Victory in Europe.

Second is swift trial and fitting punishment for the captured war criminals, the master minds of history's greatest chapter of horrors.

Third is a united concentration on plans for such a sure and enduring peace that never again can cut-throat diplomacy and unbridled lust blight the lives and homes of humanity.

Out of today's travail a new world will be born, in a shape which no man can foresee. Surely we have learned in six years of sorrow, suffering and privation—even in attaining the half-way mark on the road to peace—that victory carries the obligation to ensure that such things can never happen again.

★ ★

THE cease-fire order in Europe did not solve the problem of feeding millions of hungry people whose fields bear the mark of the iron-shod heel of the invader—or the liberator. Vast areas of productive land have been laid waste or flooded, livestock, farm equipment and food processing plants destroyed and transportation disrupted. The call to the Canadian farmer is clear: he must continue to send shiploads of food overseas for the next few years until Europe's war-shattered agricultural economy has righted itself.

First to reach adjustment will be cereal production; fortunately seed is available in plenty to get this started. The immediate and urgent demand is for meats and fats. Already Canada is sending almost

its entire output of canned meats overseas and the hungry maw of Europe needs more and more beef and pork, dairy products and eggs.

Farmers across the Dominion are responding to this demand to the best of their sorely-tried ability. Labor still is scarce and feed grain is valuable, but in many sections the slump in hog production has been checked. The three prairie provinces so far this year have produced 61 per cent of all the hogs marketed to meet the British bacon agreement, and Alberta maintains its lead among all the provinces.

So long as hungry Europe cries for food Canada's farmers will heed the appeal and do their best to answer it.

## The Same Way Home

*When at the head of his immense array Napoleon entered Moscow, and his might Seemed to have risen to its utmost height, Elba was only 18 months away. And he had genius, and his hand held sway From sunny Paris to the Arctic night. Surely for him there was not then in sight The downward slope of the world-conqueror's way. It's the same road, whoever travels it Faster and faster must that traveller run As the road slants more steeply to the pit And Alexander clutching Babylon, Or Caesar trying to dictate to Rome, Or raging Hitler, go the same way home.*

—LORD DUNSANY.

CANADIANS are being given the opportunity to elect their first post-war government. The party in power asks to be returned on its wartime record and its programme for the next term of office; the other parties claim that they could have done a better job and appeal for a chance to show it in their future performance. The voters will decide on the merits of the relative claims.

Leaders of the four principal schools of thought in Canada's political life present elsewhere in this issue, a summary of the platform of their party as it affects agriculture. These statements will repay study and they may help readers to determine which party or which candidate will best represent their constituency in Ottawa in the important years ahead.

This paper does not presume to tell its readers how to mark their ballots, but it does urge them to study the issues involved in the campaign and to exercise their democratic privilege of voting for the candidate of their choice in a free election in a free Canada.

★ ★

IN wartime it has become more and more necessary for Governments to have and use complete and accurate statistics. No commander would think of going into battle without a complete knowledge of the numbers of men and the amounts of material available to him. In the battle against hunger the same sort of statistics are necessary.

Today when Canada and the United States are assuming much of the responsibility for the feeding of the peoples of

liberated Europe, it is necessary for the responsible government officials to have before them complete information regarding the food requirements of these unfortunate people and the supplies available in our countries to meet their needs. Plans for the securing of the necessary supplies, their storage, transportation and final distribution must be made several months in advance. Such plans cannot be made without adequate statistical information.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics is the collection of statistics in Canada and many thousands of forms are being collected and analyzed by the Bureau and reports are issued regularly throughout the year. In so far as food is concerned, the basic information for almost all estimates of Canada's supplies come from the June survey cards which recently have been distributed to farmers. Frequently the importance of these cards is not appreciated and many farmers neglect to fill them in. Every card which is not returned to the Bureau reduces the reliability of the estimates and makes it more difficult for Canada to do her full share in contributing to the feeding of our Allies in Europe.

★ ★

A CORRESPONDENT advances a suggestion with which most farmers will agree, since they have, at one time or another, encountered the annoying lack of standardization of which he complains.

"Why," he demands, "cannot parts of farm machinery be made so that they are interchangeable? Our mowers should be so designed that the guards and knife sections of one make would fit on the machine built by another firm. Wagons should have a standard size of skein so that we can replace a broken wheel with one from the old wagon. Too often we find that our dealer is stocked with ploughshares identical in every respect with the ones we want, except for the location of the bolt-hole."

"At this time," he concludes, "implement makers are preparing their new models for post-war sales. Can't they standardize removable parts? It would save us money, and what is equally important these days, save us time on the farm."

★ ★

CANADIAN farmers sometimes think they face all the problems in the world. Pessimists among them who are inclined to bemoan the handicaps imposed by drought, hail, taxes, sawflies, gophers, bankers and wartime restrictions of one kind or another might ponder this item.

It is an advertisement which appeared recently in a Kentish newspaper, published in that "Hell's Corner" which has become a synonym for the enemy's ruthless devastation and British fortitude and optimism. It reads:

"Farmers in Hollingbourne Rural District—Bulldozer now working area. Any one wanting bomb craters filled apply Moy, Halfway Farm, Kingsnorth Ashford. Phone Ashford 584".

**OGDEN'S**  
FINE CUT  
EASY TO ROLL  
DELIGHTFUL TO SMOKE

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PROMPT SETTLEMENT

This year ship your wool to the "Wool Growers" own organization and selling agency. Careful weighing . . . individual attention . . . and competent grading assured.

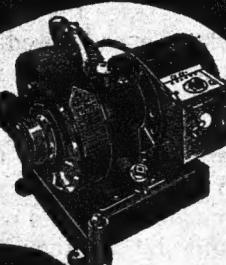
REMEMBER—clean wool brings a better price and earns the Government Bonus.

Ship to your Local Affiliated Association or Branch

Socks and Twine and copy of Bonus regulations on request.  
**CANADIAN CO-OPERATIVE WOOL GROWERS LIMITED TORONTO**

AFFILIATED ASSOCIATIONS IN EVERY PROVINCE

## PLAN FOR TOMORROW

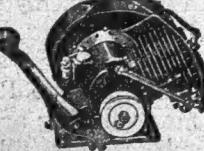


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PLAN FOR A CHORE-HORSE TOMORROW!**

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Send me free information and illustrated literature on the Choke-Horse and Iron-Horse.

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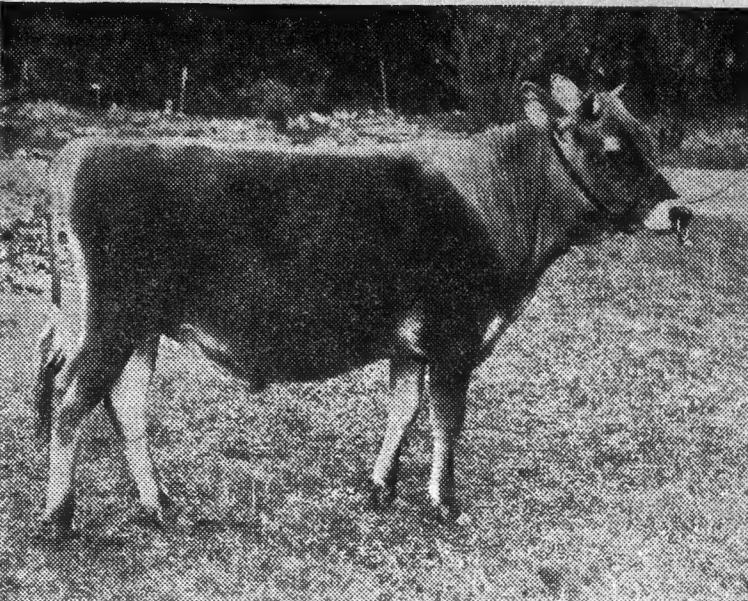
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**JOHNSON MOTORS**

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OF CANADA LTD.



PROMISING YOUNG JERSEY SIRE

This is the good young bull, Lindell Galinthia's Royalist, for which Fred Yeabsley, West Calgary Jersey Farm, recently paid \$1,000 to A. E. Dumville, Sardis, B.C. He combines in his breeding some of the best Jersey blood lines his sire being Dumville's outstanding Galinthia's Royalist, and his dam, Standard's Highfield Trilly, one of the most noted cows for production and show type in British Columbia.

## Breeders' Notes

A NUMBER of good Percheron stallions have changed hands in the West this spring, and breeders are preparing for a more extensive program of breeding than has been carried on in the past two years, reports Hardy E. Salter, secretary of the Canadian Percheron Association. The price brought by good mares and geldings at the large horse sales held in Western Canada in recent months is one of the main reasons for increased enquiries from farmers for good sires to mate with their mares.

Dr. W. O. York, of Provost, Alta., has purchased the quality six-year-old black stallion, Valley Flash, from Oliver Mullin, of Kerrobert, Sask.

Emil E. Ronsberg, Clairmont, Alta., has sold the black seven-year-old stallion, Hivu Tarzan, to Martin Hansen, of Valhalla Centre.

N. S. Charlton, of Carstairs, Alta., recently bought the two-year-old stallion, Ruby's Prince Laet, from John Weleschuk, of Warspite, Alta.

M. J. Bell, Alameda, Sask., has sold the five-year-old black stallion, Nougat, to Lloyd Lemourieux, of Minton, Sask.

George Bolster, of Delia, Alta., has sold the black stallion, Major Don, to Eli P. Holoboff, of Shoultice, Alta.

Lewis Gurr, of Minota, Man., recently purchased the black eight-year-old stallion, Dean Adams, from Henry Porteous, of Kenton, Man.

Lawrence Bellegarde, of Lorie, Sask., has bought the stallion, Prince Edward, from Peter Lutz, of Duff, Sask.

Edward Heslip, Greencourt, Alta., has bought the stallion, Leroy, from J. Fox, Jr., of Lloydminster, Sask.

Mr. Salter also reports that he has bought the eight-year-old stallion, Black Diamond, from Dan Shovkoples, of Myrnam, Alta.

Twenty head of registered Ayrshires brought good prices at D. A. Boden's auction sale at his farm in the Spruceville district, near Lacombe. Four bulls averaged \$157.50, and ten females, including four two-year-old heifers, brought an average of \$258. Top-priced bull saw Strathview Donner, which went to G. R. Longeway, of Calgary, for \$250, while two cows brought \$310 each, one going to Hodgson and Barrett, of Calgary, and one to H. V. Olive, of Priddis.

S. E. Benedict, Sleepy Hollow Ranch, Hanna, Alta., recently purchased a good young two-year-old Kentucky-gaited stallion from W. J. Fulkerth, of Didsbury, whose careful breeding and training for many years have done much to popularize this breed of horse in the West.

Recent sales from the Lakeview Farm of Rowland Ness, De Winton, Alta., include the yearling Ayrshire bull, Glendene Hector, to Fred P. Dick, of De Winton, and the Ayrshire cow, Pioneer Red Poppy, to Arthur M. Gillespie, Hubalta, Alta.

The American Guernsey Cattle Club has announced that the first Guernsey cow in Alaska has started her official test under the supervision of the Matanuska Agricultural Experiment Station at Palmer, the centre of the far northern valley settlement. She is six-year-old Matanuska Pioneer Pride, that has produced 2,182 pounds of milk and 102 pounds of butterfat in 58 days.

Rodono Belinda, owned by Peter Jamieson, Alix, Alta., ranked as highest Shorthorn cow in her class in R.O.P. records for April. As a two-year-old in the 305-day division she produced 6,228 pounds of milk, 262 pounds of fat.

Hays & Co., of Calgary, recently purchased a 200-acre farm at Brampton, Ont., on which a considerable herd of Holsteins will be established. Hays shipped six more carloads of young cows from Ontario to Mexico last month, and this farm will be used as a holding depot from which further shipments will be made to outside markets.

Among Clydesdale sales recently reported is that of the good two-year-old stallion, Winston Tide, to Claude Gallinger, Killearn Farm, Tofield, Alta. This horse was reserve grand champion at Regina Spring Show, for his then owner, G. A. Brownridge, of Brandon, Man.

An addition to Palomino breeding stock in Alberta is the two-year-old Tennessee stallion recently imported by J. Russell, Oshawa, Ont. This attractive sire, which stands 15.3 hands, and is valued at over \$5,000, will be kept in Calgary for the summer.

# Gallinger Sale Sets Records

CATTLEMEN who attended the event agree that Claude Gallinger's first annual auction of Shorthorns in Edmonton on May 15 was the best sale of animals of one breed consigned by one owner held in Canada in at least the last 25 years.

Brought in from Mr. Gallinger's Killearn Farm at Tofield, and his Gold Bar farm, east of the city, the animals were sold at the Edmonton exhibition grounds. Buyers were in attendance from a number of American states, but Canadian breeders were reluctant to let many of the good cattle cross the line, and as a result most of the good individuals have found new homes in Western Canadian herds. Auctioneer J. W. Durno, of Calgary, occupied the stand throughout the sale, being assisted in the ring by Don Ball, of Edmonton. Compilation of returns showed the following result:

33 head totalled	\$51,875
23 bulls averaged	1,713
10 females averaged	1,247
Sale averaged	1,572

A new high record for the sale of Shorthorn bulls in Canada was set when Cross Bros., for their A7 Ranch at Nanton, Alta., paid \$4,300 for Killearn Norseman, 269672, recognized as the outstanding animal in the sale. American buyers were in the bidding up to \$3,000, and Harvey Tolton, of Oak Lake, Man., followed up to \$4,250, but the final bid of the Nanton stockmen kept the good young sire in Alberta.

Second highest figure of the sale was recorded when R. A. Wright, Carroll, Ia., paid \$3,500 for Gold Bar Revenue, and in third place was Killearn Norseman 3rd, which went to John Gregg, Estherville, Ia., at \$2,600.

The choicely-bred offering of heifers was popular with the bidders, top price of \$2,050 being paid by T. G. Hamilton, of Innisfail, for Maxine Duchess, while H. A. Washington, of Ninga, Man., paid \$1,500 for Beauty, and Searle Farms, Winnipeg, took Golden Gem 2nd at \$1,550.

Mr. Gallinger was host to prospective buyers and other livestock men at a dinner Monday evening, among those present being R. S. Hamer, of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa; Clem Larsen, fieldman for the American Shorthorn Association; Will Johnson, of the Shorthorn World, and H. R. White, Guelph, Ont., secretary of the Canadian Shorthorn Association.

Following is a list of the animals sold with the name of the buyer and the price paid:

#### BULLS

Gold Bar Revenue — To R. A. Wright, Carroll, Ia.	\$3500
Killearn Monarch 42nd — To Ward Bros., Deepdale, Man.	1500
Killearn Watchman — To P. Brockington, Melita, Man.	1900
Killearn Norseman — To Cross Bros., Nanton, Alta.	4300
Killearn Norseman 2nd — To Adam Berrieth, Beiseker, Alta.	2000
Killearn Monarch 46th — To A. J. Hadden, Okotoks, Alta.	1100
Killearn Norseman 3rd — To John Gregg, Estherville, Ia.	2600
Killearn Norseman 5th — To T. Dorsey Jones, Shelbyville, Ia.	1250
Killearn Norseman 8th — To Yellowlees & Son, Crossfield, Alta.	2100
Killearn Norseman 7th — To Jos. Manuel, Innisfail, Alta.	2000
Killearn Braw Duke — To Beatty Shorthorn Club, Beatty, Sask.	1250
Killearn Norseman 9th — To Watt Bros., Barriere, B.C.	950
Killearn Norseman 10th — To Fred Dunstan, Lloydminster, Sask.	1600

Killearn Norseman 11th — To C. T. Green, Vermilion, Alta.	950
Killearn Norseman 12th — To Harvey Tolton, Oak Lake, Man.	1900
Killearn Norseman 13th — To C. W. McIntyre, Hayter, Alta.	950
Killearn Norseman 15th — To W. Lyle Robinson, Vermilion, Alta.	1200
Killearn Master Max — To Robt. Taylor, Princeton, B.C.	1850
Killearn Norseman 16th — To W. Harrison, Dafoe, Sask.	2050
Killearn Butterfly Max — To University of Alberta, Edmonton	2200
Killearn Monarch 47th — To Ibbetson & Elliott, Radison, Sask.	850
Killearn Norseman 6th — To Goodall Bros., Edam, Sask.	850
Killearn Robin Hood — To Harold Almberg, Crar, Alta.	600

#### FEMALES

Beauty — To H. A. Washington, Ninga, Man.	1500
Killearn Lovely Missie M 4th — To W. Melnyk, Chipman, Alta.	975
Killearn Norma Rosewood — To Searle Farms, East Selkirk, Man.	1050
Maxine Lady Rothes — To Wm. Melnyk, Chipman	1200
Maxine Duchess — To T. Hamilton, Innisfail, Alta.	2050
Killearn Norma Duchess — To Searle Farms	950
Golden Gem 2nd — To Searle Farms	1550
Augusta Hope M — To H. A. Washington, Ninga, Man.	1000
Village Maid 2nd — To Searle Farms	1000
Killearn Golden Gem M 2nd — To A. C. Kirkpatrick, Kemnay, Man.	1200

## Continue Paying Bounty For Killing Coyotes

IT is announced that the Alberta government will continue this year to pay the \$5 bounty on coyotes. The bounty must be claimed by the end of October, and will be paid on pelts of animals killed up to October 15. Under last year's regulations, persons claiming the bounty on coyotes surrendered the pelts. This year, officials receiving bounty applications will slit the ears of the pelt and return it to the applicant.

The bounty on wolves and cougars also will be continued for 1945, the cougar bounty being \$15 per pelt, and timber wolf, including wolf pups, \$10.

#### IMPORTANT DATES ON THE CALENDAR

- June 7 - 14 — Farm Young People's Week, University of Alberta.
- June 8 - 9 — Prince Albert Fat Stock and Bull Sale.
- June 9 — Feeders' Day, University of Alberta.
- June 16 — Central Alberta Beef Calf Club Show and Sale, Lacombe.
- June 19 — Annual Meeting, Central Alberta Dairy Pool, Red Deer.
- June 19 - 20 — Canadian Seed Growers' Ass'n. Annual Meeting, O.A.C., Guelph, Ont.
- June 25 - 27 — Canadian Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n. Annual Meeting, Winnipeg.
- June 25 - 28 — Annual Meeting and Convention, Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists, Saskatoon.
- July 2 - 7 — Provincial Exhibition, Brandon.
- July 9 - 14 — Annual Exhibition and Stampede, Calgary.
- July 16 - 21 — Annual Exhibition, Edmonton.
- July 23 - 28 — Summer Exhibition, Saskatoon.
- July 30 - August 4 — Provincial Exhibition, Regina.

#### ALBERTA FAIR DATES

- CLASS B — Lloydminster, July 23 - 25; Vermillion, July 26 - 28; Vegreville, July 30, 31, Aug. 1; Red Deer, Aug. 2 to 4.
- CLASS C — Benalto, July 24 - 25; Didsbury, July 18; Donnelly-Falher-Girouxville, Aug. 8; Lousans, Aug. 15; Olds, Aug. 17-18; Priddis-Millarville, Aug. 18; Warspite-Waskatenau, Aug. 21; Westlock, Aug. 15; Wildwood, Aug. 30 - 31; Willingdon, Aug. 20.



TODAY, as always, all of a farmer's work is in VAIN if the harvest is not made. In years gone by, farmers everywhere were almost entirely at the mercy of the uncertainties of weather . . . this was true during plowing, harrowing, seeding, planting, cultivating and haying, but, often weather affected the farmer most at HARVEST time. Not so long ago, storm clouds in the sky always meant a delayed HARVEST. Weather still varies, BUT INTO these UNCERTAINTIES OF NATURE came modern farm machinery and HARVESTORS. Modern combines can do nothing to control weather, nor have the conditions required for good harvesting changed. What farmers can gain from using modern MM HARVESTORS is that they can do so much more in any given time when the weather is right. More can be done in a shorter time and the whole job completed in one operation, requiring far less manpower. MM HARVESTORS are dependable, and they get and save all possible grain, beans, etc. Records show that many "down" crops have been saved by MM HARVESTORS, that would have gone largely to waste had other or older methods been used.

So, today, it can truly be said that for farmers with MM HARVESTORS the clouds of uncertainty during the harvest season are beginning to break, and once the crop is grown and ripened, they can have a feeling of security that the crops will be harvested.

The thousands of MM HARVESTORS now in use and those being made for this year's harvest will bring in the FOOD that FIGHTS for FREEDOM and will continue to do so long after this war is won. MM HARVESTORS have proved to be "Machines with a Mission". Remember, for many years the original MM HARVESTOR was the largest seller in its size—the combine that weighed nearly a ton less than previous models of its size. YEARS before the WAR "sellouts" year after year were a regular thing. MM is now building all the HARVESTORS (in 4 sizes) allowed by limitation orders for which materials and manpower can be obtained on time—and this is true of all other MM machines, Visionlined MM tractors and MM engines. Only a very limited number of new MM self-propelled HARVESTORS are being made, but make your plans now to own a genuine MM HARVESTOR after Victory is ours—Preserve the producing power of your land and Produce and HARVEST all the FOOD you can.

"BUY BONDS AND KEEP THEM"



# MINNEAPOLIS-MOLINE

## "Pasturelands" New Farm Motion Picture

"PASTURELANDS" is the title of a new motion picture, in colour, completed by Quaker Oats Company of Canada, produced to encourage more scientific raising of livestock.

The new motion picture summarizes the main principles of breeding, housing, feeding, and health protection for livestock. Produced for Quaker Oats by Associated Screen News, the camera crew journeyed to widely scattered parts of Canada to select as stars of

the movie Canada's outstanding horses, beef and dairy cattle, sheep, swine and poultry. It will be shown throughout Canada, mainly to rural audiences, to create greater appreciation for scientific principles of animal husbandry, as tested and proven by leading agricultural colleges and government departments of agriculture.

Hodgson and Barrett, Forest Lawn, Alta., with 16,023 lbs. milk, 667 lbs. fat, test 4.16 per cent.; three-year-old class, grandview Lady Beauty 7th, owned by Shannon Bros., Cloverdale, B.C., with 12,673 lbs. milk, 532 lbs. fat, test 4.20 per cent.; two-year-old class, Lakeview Jennella, owned by Rowland Ness, De Winton, Alta., with 11,877 lbs. milk, 482 lbs. fat, test 4.06 per cent.

Three Western Ayrshire cows are listed in the latest R.O.P. records. In O UTPUT of creamery butter in Saskatchewan continued to fall during the early months of 1945. For the first three months of the year, produc-

tion amounted to 6,884,310 pounds, a drop of about a million pounds in comparison with the same period of 1944. Decrease in the southern section followed the recent trend, being greater than that of the central and northern sections combined.

The first complete herd of dairy cattle ever shipped to Mexico was recently assembled at Lindsay, Ontario, where 108 well-bred Holstein-Friesians were bought for the Guadalajara ranch of Jesus Gonzalez Gallo, secretary to the Mexican President.

# A FARMER FIGHTS FOR FARMERS' RIGHTS

## Fair Play for the Farmer and a Fair Share of the Nation's Income Guaranteed by Farm Policies of Progressive Conservatives led by Farmer John Bracken.

*"I may say quite frankly that if it had not been for that part of your platform which provides for a square deal being given to Agriculture, I would not have been here." (John Bracken's Acceptance Speech).*

At last, a Farmer—a fighting champion of the rights of farmers—strides into the political arena of this great Dominion and demands, as their God-given right, fair play for Canadian farmers, here and now:

Never was it more necessary than NOW that progressive policies should be framed for farmers by farmers—policies that will deliver farmers, for all time, from the burden of their economic inequality—policies that will permanently free farmers from the shackles of economic bondage.

"I know where I stand in this matter," says John Bracken, a farmer, and the son of a farmer, who knows from lifetime experience the unequal struggles of farmers to obtain even a half-decent living : : : a farmer who for more than twenty years was the unchallenged leader of a Farmers' Government and in all that time was never defeated!

Says John Bracken, today:—"Nearly one-third of Canada's population : : : engaged in agriculture, has seldom in past years had a fair share of the nation's income; and during the last decade farm income fell to such a low average as to become of very serious concern to our Canadian economy. It is the responsibility of the nation to see that this great inequity shall not be perpetuated."

And—practical farmer that he is—John Bracken has practical policies to put an end to it all. Learn the Farm Policies of his great national party—the Progressive Conservatives:

**JOHN BRACKEN'S LONG-RANGE PLAN FOR THE DEFINITE, CONTINUOUS AND PERMANENT PROTECTION OF FARMERS AGAINST INCOME COLLAPSE AND WIDE EXTREMES OF INCOME FLUCTUATION:**



- The farmer SHALL BE GUARANTEED A PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NATION'S INCOME.
- A PERMANENT policy of forward contract prices shall be guaranteed to farmers BY LAW.
- The prices guaranteed will be calculated by a NON-POLITICAL council, and will be based on the farmers' PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NATIONAL INCOME. These prices will be announced BEFORE the production seasons begin.
- THIS POLICY WOULD INCREASE PRESENT AVERAGE FARM INCOME BY NOT LESS THAN TWENTY PER CENT.

All this is but the beginning of the far-reaching programme for Farmers embodied in the Farm Policies of the Progressive Conservative Party—led by John Bracken, the Farmer.

"We are setting out," proclaims John Bracken, "to remove the fear of a post-war collapse of agricultural income, such as occurred two years after the last war, and such as manifested itself so disastrously in the ten years preceding this war; and to secure for those engaged in agriculture a position of economic equality with others : : When I speak of agriculture, I do not mean farms and material considerations alone. I mean farmers and farmers' wives and children and all who are dependent upon the prosperity of farming for their material welfare."

Today, John Bracken, the Progressive Farmer, still fights for fair play for every farmer in every Province of Canada:

Vote for Your  
**PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE**  
Candidate

# Trash Cover, Strip Farming Will Control Soil-Drifting

**SOIL-DRIFTING** in South Alberta during the past winter has been the worst in years, and has proven to us that, even though we may have found a practical solution for it, we have not yet put it universally into practice—not by a long way. The fact is that there has been a strange neglect on the part of even good farmers to change their cultivation methods to meet the soil-drifting menace.

One farmer who neglects to do his cultivation against soil-drifting threatens his whole countryside with disaster. Once soil starts to blow over on a neighbour's land, the pulverization starts in a new place and the neighbour's and the neighbour's neighbour's land may start to blow. We've seen it happen, and it is unfair. Something will have to be done by irrigation farmers to keep their beet land from blowing away . . .

The nice black summerfallow on which farmers used to pride themselves a couple of decades ago is, we have found to our sorrow, poison when it comes to soil-drifting. We must not leave the soil without an anchor . . .

Trash cover is the best bet against soil-drifting. Strip farming plus trash cover is just about fool-proof. Farmers know the solution. Failure to use it is a threat against their own financial stability.—*The Lethbridge Herald*.

## Social Credit Party

(Continued from page 4)

Credit government to see that the vast resources of the country were developed to give all Canadians the results they want. A prosperous agriculture, built on an economically sound foundation, would then be assured of its rightful share of the abundance which it helped to produce.

### THE SOCIAL CREDIT AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM

1. *Parity Prices.* Farmers must be assured of adequate prices for their products sufficient to cover their production costs and give them a return for their services comparable with that obtained by those engaged in industry and trade. This is the key to the farmers' problem.

2. *Adequate Markets:* First, a home market supplied with sufficient purchasing power to enable people to buy the goods available on the market. Second, control by the farmers of the marketing of their produce. Third, a long range production and marketing policy for crops and livestock to ensure stability.

3. *Monetary Reform:* This is the key to all other reforms. The Social Credit proposals would ensure:

(a) *Adequate Low-Cost Credit* to farmers for financing all wanted production.

(b) *Equitable Debt Adjustment* and systematic liquidation of farm debts.

(c) *Security of Land Tenure* under Provincial jurisdiction.

(d) *Insurance Against Crop Failure.*

4. *Social Security with Freedom* for all Canadians fulfilling the responsibilities of citizenship would be assured by means of National Dividends to supplement wages, salaries or other earnings and sufficient to provide against loss of income through unemployment, sickness or any other contingency.

5. *Adequate Education and Health Services* by means of federal grants to provinces for maintaining the highest possible standard of education, and for both preventative and curative health services.

6. *Drastic Tax Reductions* and the use of the national credit to finance government services without debt to the nation.

7. *Personal Freedom* is the paramount objective of Social Credit. All state control, government boards, bureaus, commissions, and other inflections which interfere needlessly with the freedom of the individual, will be abolished. The general policy will be the de-centralization of all authority to the utmost, the widest possible distribution and protection of private property, and free enterprise to ensure that all will have equal opportunity.

and scope for exercising their personal initiative.

### SOCIAL CREDIT MEANS

- Political and Economic Democracy.
- Security for All with Freedom.
- The End of the Threat of State Dictatorship.
- A Prosperous and United Canada.

## Wheat Pools Present Case

THE McDougall Commission investigating the taxation of co-operatives has concluded its public hearings in Canada, and some members of the commission have proceeded overseas to study the position of British co-operatives, while others conducting a similar study in the United States. Findings of the commission are not expected to be released for several months, and they will then be given to Parliament.

At the concluding sittings of the commission in Ottawa, comprehensive briefs were presented by the Western Wheat Pools. The submission for the Alberta Pool was made by its president, Ben S. Plumer; that for the Saskatchewan Pool by J. H. Wesson, president of Saskatchewan Co-operative Producers, Ltd., and that for the Manitoba Pool by W. J. Parker, president of Manitoba Pool Elevators, Ltd.

Each of the briefs emphasized the stand of the co-operatives against the imposition of income taxes on their profits, pointing out that the purpose of the co-operative grain-handling organizations is not to make profits, but rather to provide growers with the best possible service at the lowest possible cost. Summing up his presentation, Mr. Parker said:

"It is our contention that the associations and their trustee, Manitoba Pool Elevators, are service organizations owned and operated by the farmers, for the farmers, and in the interest of the farmers. Their sole and only purpose of existence is the betterment of the social and economic life of rural Manitoba."

Contributions also were made to the hearing by R. D. Purdy, manager of the Alberta Wheat Pool; M. M. Porter, K.C., its counsel; K. J. Morrison, C.A., its auditor; H. S. Scarth, counsel for Manitoba Pool Elevators, Ltd., and R. H. Milliken, K.C., counsel for Saskatchewan Co-operative Producers, Ltd.

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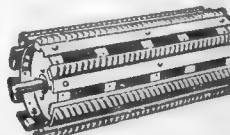
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# Editorials

## PRACTICAL FARMERS

THE farmers of Canada have been informed that for the next two or three years they have a market for all the hogs and beef that they can produce, and yet the production is falling off, as the farmers claim there is not enough profit in raising hogs and beef for the meat market.

### Tax-Free Meat Supply

I cannot help thinking that something can be done about this. It is time that the government must know that owing to the high cost of feed and labour there is not sufficient profit

in raising pork at the present time, and in order to induce the farmer to increase his herds they are giving the farmer a few cents per pound bonus on his pork. This is done in order to keep down the price of pork to the consumer. What they are actually doing is giving a farmer a bonus at the time he delivers his pork, and taking it away from him at the end of the year by income tax. The result is a large decrease of meat, which is so badly needed, and unless the farmer gets some inducement at once to increase his herds, instead of selling his breeding stock, the production of meat is likely to still decrease.

Therefore, I would suggest that all stock sold for butchering should be free from all taxes, including income tax. This could hurt nobody, in fact it would be a benefit for all. It would induce the production of more stock and hogs without increasing the cost to the consumer. Canada would have the benefit received by export trade, which, under the present taxation we are losing, and at the same time we should be building up a home market for our over production of grain.—George C. Grainger, Grainger, Alta.

CATTLEMEN in the West may be interested in the following account of a recent trend in British agriculture which has come to my attention. If the Old Country consumer does not want big carcasses, big cuts and beef from older animals, it seems to me that our production should be planned accordingly.

"There is a very definite agitation in Britain now against feeding beef steers until they are three years old. In January of this year, speakers under the auspices of the War Agricultural Executive Committee advised feeders of two-year-old steers to get rid of them this spring, or take a loss on them later. Prof. A. W. Ashby went so far as to suggest that two-year-old steers kept over for another year might not be worth more when three years old than they are now.

"'Avoid ancient beef,' has become a by-word with butchers. They find that their customers want small joints and young beef, preferring it not over two years old. Now breeders and feeders of beef cattle are being admonished, in England, to avoid the larger, older animals. There are still buyers for the bigger beasts, as there is still a war demand, but these government advisers in Britain are warning the farmers that they must prepare for future demands, and that will be important advice to all countries that wish to market beef in Britain later on."—P. W. R. Innisfall, Alta.

great centres of learning in England are to be open to all who wish to progress educationally, whether able to meet the expenses or not.

This is one step in the right direction, and emanating from such a source, should inspire hope for the future.

In 1935 we heard a lot about raising the standard of living, education, etc., of the less fortunate, but we still seem to have great respect for the "Status Quo."

It always seemed to me that whereas the large grant to the University of Alberta was from public funds, all should be given equal opportunity to take advantage of its benefits. Not all brainy persons are born of moneyed parents, as we have seen demonstrated from time to time the world over.

Much talent is exhibited by many high school students, but, owing to lack of the necessary evil, that talent is allowed to wither and fade. Such students should be assisted to develop their abilities if we are to have better governing bodies, and less broken promises than we have been subjected to by governments up to this time.

During the last decade we have had three ministers of education, and, as far as I am aware, not one of them has seen fit to champion this problem of the lower dog.

During the war the University of Alberta adopted a mid-term weeding-out system which proved to be a very timely principle.

Why not continue this system in peace time, and use the public's money and professors' endeavours to encourage the more brainy, no matter what their rank.

We hear so much about democracy, surely, Mr. Editor, we have this opportunity of displaying our knowledge of its true meaning by following the example of the leaders of that truly great little island.—W. L. Taylor, Alsike, Alta.

### Provide Water Supply For Northern Farms

THE Alberta government will provide assistance this year to farmers in the Peace River district from Lesser Slave Lake to the British Columbia border, in the matter of obtaining dugout water supplies for their livestock and farm homes. Owing to the geological formation of parts of this large area farmers have been unable to obtain proper water supplies from wells.

The recent session of the legislature appropriated \$60,000 to help farmers meet this problem and details of the plan have been announced by Hon. D. B. MacMillan, minister of agriculture.

Provincial government aid will be given in the form of a subsidy of five cents a cubic yard of earth excavated in the construction of the large dugouts approved by the department of agriculture. The maximum assistance granted any one applicant or farm will be \$100.

The Division of Illustration Stations, Dominion Experimental Farms Service, during 1943-44 included 160 illustration stations and 51 District experiment stations, carrying on work at 211 points throughout all the provinces.

I was very refreshing indeed to hear over the radio recently that the



GOOD SHOE-LEATHER SPOILED

This typical example in a Western stockyards illustrates the tremendous loss in valuable hides which occurs as a result of the growth of a large brand originally used on a small calf. Ranchers and farmers are gradually abandoning this wasteful and costly practice.

## Big Brands Spoil Hides, Reduce Profit from Cattle

**B**RANDING time is just around the corner for ranchers and many farmers in the West. In early summer, with the calf crop pretty well dropped, this is considered to be one of the most important chores.

Many a romance has been woven around the old and better known cattle brands and the ranches which used them. Blazoned across the entire side of the animal in many cases, the brand was the cause of losses in hide and leather value that, in total, is anything but romantic.

The first branding of cattle began centuries ago with the Spanish pioneers of the southwest and was a necessary means of identifying live property which roamed over thousands of miles of unfenced range. It is only within recent years that attention has been paid to providing identification with a minimum of damage.

Losses in other animal by-products have been reduced tremendously through scientific research and improved methods of handling and marketing. But little can be done in the way of salvage when the hide, the most important and valuable of all cattle by-products, has been irreparably damaged by large deeply burned brands, often located in the area of the most valuable leather.

**W**ESTERN Canada in 1944 had five million cattle, or 48 per cent of Canada's total. About 28 per cent of Alberta and 18 per cent of Saskatchewan cattle marketings in 1944 came from what are considered ranch districts. Similar figures are not available for British Columbia. Probably the rancher must still practise some form of branding, although ranch herds are more and more being controlled by fence.

A large number of Western cattle are produced under semi-ranch conditions. Possibly these must also be marked in some way for identification when turned into community pastures and forest reserves.

Another large proportion of Western cattle are now raised under strictly farm conditions, under fence at all times. Many of these continue to be branded when the necessity for such marking may have ceased to exist.

Branded hides and leather carry a three-quarters of an ounce of salt substantial discount. The large two daily, and in addition one-half ounce and three-letter rib brand destroys, for each 20 lbs. of milk, according to for the better class leather purposes, the Minnesota authorities.

large sections of the most valuable leather.

Representatives of the hide and leather trade are convinced that the necessity for converting a cattle beast into a walking sign board must surely have passed at this stage of the Western cattle industry.

### Use Smaller Brands

The progressive cattle man who must continue to brand might well consider the use of the smallest possible brand that will give protection, and in the position that will cause the least possible damage to the hide. Possibly many semi-ranch producers could substitute a system of ear marks for branding.

Small one and two-letter brands on the jaw, neck, shoulder, thigh or rump, in that order of preference, might be developed in sufficient variety to serve all who must use brands. And it is well known that a large brand on a small calf is a tremendous affair on a mature steer.

Brazil, a heavy exporter to the world hide markets, in 1939 prohibited the branding of cattle on the body proper. Only brands that may be encompassed by a 4½ inch circle may be used, and they may be placed only on the cheek, neck or legs below the belly line.

## Salt Must Supplement Pasture for Stock

A REGULAR supply of salt is necessary for all animals that live on vegetative material, such as hay, silage and cereals, and it is even more important when the stock are on pasture than when in the stable.

Dairy husbandmen at the University of Minnesota explain in one of their bulletins that the craving of live stock for common salt is not merely a matter of taste but is based upon a real need of the body.

"A dairy cow without access to salt develops a strong craving for it within a few days. If none is given she will gradually lose vitality, the hair will become rough, she will become thin in flesh, and finally will suffer a complete breakdown. A cow uses salt in proportion to the feed consumed. A heavily producing cow, therefore, needs more salt than a small milker or a dry cow."

A cow weighing 1,000 lbs. requires a three-quarters of an ounce of salt daily, and in addition one-half ounce and three-letter rib brand destroys, for each 20 lbs. of milk, according to the Minnesota authorities.

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Keep your bonds in the Bank Vaults. Clip the coupons each interest date. Credit the amount to your account.

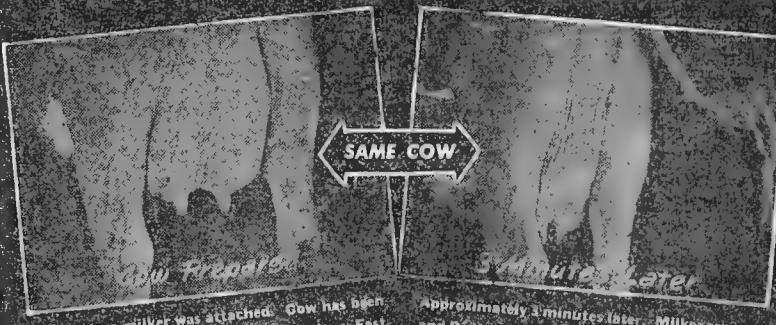
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Just before milker was attached. Cow has been prepared according to De Laval Speedway Fast Milking Method. Note distension of udder indicating full milk "let-down."

Approximately 3 minutes later. Milker removed and De Laval fast, uniform milking is obtained and labor and protecting udder health.

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The graphic pictures above tell the story of fast, clean and complete milking results . . . obtained with the fast and uniform milking of the De Laval Magnetic Speedway Milker and the De Laval Speedway Method of Fast Milking.

Results . . . and years of experience prove that both fast and uniform milking are necessary to best milking results. Only the De Laval Magnetic Speedway Milker provides both these essential qualities.

And results . . . on thousands of farms are likewise proving the value of the De Laval Speedway Method of Fast Milking—proper preparation of the cow before milking and proper operation of the milker itself.

If fast, clean and complete milking is what you want . . . please talk with your local De Laval Dealer.

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The De Laval Sterling Milker is particularly adapted for those to whom lower price is an important consideration. The Sterling Pulsator has only two moving parts, gives positive milking speed and action that pleases the cow. De Laval Sterling single or double units may also be used on any other make of single pipe line installation.



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# First Calgary Stampedes Recalled As Links in Alberta's Early History

By E. L. RICHARDSON

THIS year, from July 9 to 14, the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede is celebrating its sixtieth anniversary.

In the spring of 1903 I joined the staff as assistant to the late C. W. Peterson, the Manager. In 1906, Mr. Peterson resigned and I became Manager, and was associated with it until the close of the 1941 show. I, therefore, helped with 39 exhibitions. I thought readers of the FARM AND RANCH REVIEW might be interested in a review of a few of the features which played a part in its development.

At first its growth was very slow, but the last several years it has gone ahead by leaps and bounds. In the early days we had a small general office about 12 feet square at the corner of Second Street East and Seventeenth Avenue, where the main entrance is now. At that time we required a staff of only about six or eight to run the whole show. Quite a change from now when it requires a staff of approximately five hundred! At that time the event was known as "The Inter-western Pacific Exhibition". I think it did pretty well to live that name down and keep on growing!

As time went on, many buildings were added and the mile-race track was changed to the present half-mile track. At present there are some 40 or 50 buildings on the grounds. The modern concrete grandstand seating 9,000, with bleacher seats for another 5,000, the cattle pavilion and sale ring, which will accommodate 1,000 head, and the modern general office building are



PIONEERS IN FARM JOURNALISM

FOUNDING of the FARM AND RANCH REVIEW in 1905 is recalled by this picture reproduced from one hanging in the office of the publisher and prized as a link with the early days of the West. It shows, centre, the late Charles W. Peterson, long-time President and Editor of the REVIEW; right, the late Malcolm D. Geddes, Editor of the paper for many years, and left, E. L. Richardson,

author of the accompanying article.

Mr. Richardson, who was financially associated with the young farm publication, will be the guest of honour of the management of the 1945 Calgary Exhibition and Stampede, and his reminiscences, related here, of the growth of this event since pioneer days will be of interest to many older readers as well as those of recent years.

outstanding additions to the equipment.

The foundation of the undertaking was to provide for the improvement of livestock, and to give incentive for dairy products, poultry, art, school work, ladies' handicraft, etc. In order to provide adequate cash prizes, an institution had to be built up that would draw sufficient patronage. Any one attending the event now, with its outstanding exhibits of cattle, horses, sheep and swine and general exhibits,

will see that the objective has been kept to the fore and that excellent displays can be seen in practically every department.

IN the early days, races, polo and local sports provided the amusements, but, as soon as feasible, attractions were provided in front of the grandstand each evening. It was quite difficult and very expensive to engage good acts for Calgary alone, but about 1912 the formation of the Western Canada Association of Exhibitions made it possible to book the very best stage productions for five consecutive weeks, secure the best midways and obtain more livestock exhibits and race horses. Patrons from larger centres have expressed amazement at the excellence of the programs presented.

Every road leading to the city is certainly busy Monday morning from 6 o'clock on, as visitors know they should be on hand early to find a favorable location among the fifty or sixty thousand people who line the streets for the Stampede parade. Some 15 or 20 bands, hundreds of representatives of the Blackfoot, Stony and Sarcee Indians in gorgeous, brilliantly beaded leather costumes, with their ponies and travois; upwards of 1,000 cowboys in saddle horses and chuckwagons, and miles of floats, make up this opening feature. Is it any wonder there is a scramble to secure a good location to view such a spectacle?

Among the special musical organizations which have been featured, are The Coldstream Guards Band, the Royal Air Force Band, Sousa's Band and the Navasas Ladies' Band. There were musical rides by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police of Regina, sheep-dog demonstrations and the re-enactment of the signing of the Blackfoot Treaty.

ONE year six steers were barbecued in the centre field and each Saturday night patron was given a sandwich; and again they were each given a buffalo-meat sandwich. Another

year the 75th birthday of the late Senator P. Burns, was celebrated at the Stampede and a piece of the mammoth birthday cake was given each grandstand patron.

It was in 1923 that the Calgary Stampede was added to the Exhibition as a special feature. It was successful from the start and soon became favourably known all over North America and even farther afield. Many were skeptical of its interest being maintained. The secret of its success is that it is not a show put on by paid performers, but is a real competition, with entries from the ranges of Canada and the United States; that the cowboys know it is conducted on the level, and that it is held in Calgary, the ranching centre of Alberta. It draws the best contestants from everywhere and the various events are full of thrills and are presented with excellent showmanship.

The Stampede events, with outstanding running horse races, comprises the afternoon program. The chuck-wagon races, staged as special evening attractions, draw perhaps the loudest acclaim from the spectators of any event of the entire week. They can be seen only at Calgary and are worth going miles to see. I have known of visitors coming to stay a day or two, who remained for the week, and the chuck-wagon races were among their chief reasons.

At first it seemed a pretty difficult matter to synchronize the races and the Stampede contests on the same program, but this was finally worked out satisfactorily. Patrons frequently refer to the speed with which the different features are carried out. Usually a whole afternoon program is run off with scarcely the wait of a minute.

The presentation of the handsome trophies donated by Calgary's business men to the champions on Saturday night, before some twelve to eighteen

(Continued on page 27)

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Back home, you'll find this same affection shown by owners of Fords that are growing old in civilian service. Their V-8 Engines continue to serve them faithfully, carrying on year after year with the same

dependable power, the same saving of fuel, with low expense for repairs and service.

And the Ford of the future will carry on this tradition of economy, reliability and long life. Into it will go a V-8 Engine that has been refined and improved as a result of its battle-testing on the war fronts of the world. Its flashing performance will outshine even the Ford V-8 of other years. It will establish new records in operating economy.



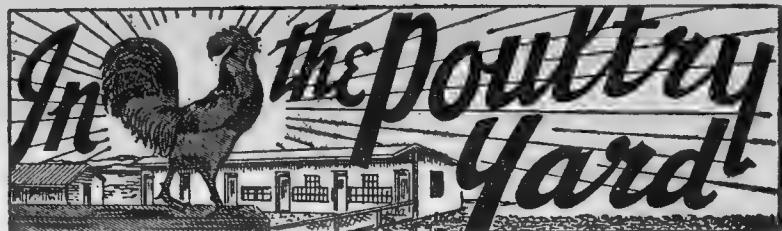
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## Good Market Prices Assured For High Quality Broilers

DUE to the shortage of meats there dressed weight and grade, f.o.b. country, is little doubt that all kinds of try processing plants. poultry will find a ready market and the broiler, particularly the broiler of the heavy breeds, will be in greater demand.

Since they are considered more or less of a luxury, the demand for broilers is for the top grades, and proper care in feeding and finishing is not only essential, but becomes of great importance in determining the margin of profit, says W. T. Scott, Head Poultryman, Dominion Experimental Station, Harrow, Ont.

Buyers of broilers are inclined to be discriminating, consequently an effort should be made to cater to their taste by placing the product on the market in its most attractive form. As a sideline, the general farmer or his wife may find raising a few hundred broilers an attractive prospect.

Under average conditions, the two-pound broiler of the right type can be raised on about six or seven pounds of feed in ten weeks and the feed should constitute about half the total cost of production. The margin of profit will depend on the price paid for the chick, skill in feeding and finishing, and the rate of mortality.

BROILERS can be successfully reared to the market stage in either pens or batteries, but providing the weather permits, the method that generally appeals to the farmer on account of the saving in labour and equipment is to allow about five weeks in the nursery brooder, about three weeks on good grass range and two weeks confined to pens for finishing on a good milk diet.

Reliable ready mixed rearing and finishing mashes are available. For the farmer who prefers to use his own grain, good results will follow the use of the usual starter and developer dry mash to about eight weeks followed by two weeks finishing on a mixture of 50 pounds of corn meal, 20 pounds middling and ten pounds of ground heavy oats moistened to the consistency of heavy batter with sour skimmilk or buttermilk.

The skilful feeder will give just sufficient to satisfy the birds thoroughly and is careful to remove what is left over at each feeding.

In order to ensure a better appearance and keeping condition, the crop and intestines should be thoroughly emptied by starving for at least 24 hours before killing. Water should be supplied during this period.

THE demand will be principally for Grades A and B. Grade C birds are an uncertain quantity at the best and so must suffer a substantial price discount. A large percentage of C's should be turned into a higher grade through proper care, feeding and finishing. This will pay.

The members of the produce trade were asked to state prices that producers could feel assured of receiving for chickens during all of 1945 in the light of the present situation. Here are the figures and producers can count on these as what they should be asking for—and get—on the basis of increasing the amount slightly each day.

Per lb.	
Grade A milk-fed .....	30c
Grade A .....	28c
Grade B milk-fed .....	28c
Grade B .....	28c
Grade C (4 lbs. and up) .....	20c

Prices for the first four grades are for all birds weighing two pounds and over thus allowing a liberal weight range.

Grade C poultry is not wanted and the market for smaller than 4-pound birds in this Grade—as well as for culls—cannot be predicted; it never is good. Producers should strive for the higher grades.

• • •

## Cull Non-Layers From Producing Flock

NOW is the time to start culling the hens that are going out of production. H. J. McDaniel, Poultry Branch, Alberta Department of Agriculture, suggests that an endeavour should be made to keep the level of production up to at least 50 per cent.

By culling out the non-producers the same number of eggs is obtained, the percentage of production is raised, and feed consumption is reduced by the amount the non-layers would eat. In addition, congested fall markets are avoided. The non-layers can be finished in about the same way as broilers with a view to producing the best possible grade. House room will be needed later for pullets, so the elimination of non-producers should begin now.

• • •

## FEED FOR GOSLINGS

FOR the first two or three days keep the goslings in a warm place, giving them stale bread soaked in milk or water squeezed out and mixed with finely chopped hard boiled egg, with some fine sand sprinkled over this mash. Feed this three times a day, or four times if possible, for the first three days.

When about one week old feed a mash composed of equal parts (by weight) of cornmeal, barley meal, bran and shorts, with 5 per cent beef scrap added and cod liver oil or some other fish oil in the proportion of one pint to each one hundred pounds of feed.

• • •

## USE STARTER MASH

A HIGH quality starter mash should be before young chicks at all times and sufficient hoppers used that they do not have to compete for feeding space. It is important, also, that a liberal supply of fresh water in fountains of a type which the birds cannot contaminate, be available. At six to eight weeks of age, depending on how well the chicks have developed, a small quantity of scratch grain is fed, increasing the amount slightly each day.

## Rules for Preventing Bloat in Livestock On Legume Pastures

BLOAT constitutes one of the most serious obstacles to the use of valuable legume pastures for cattle and sheep, and its cause was early recognized as an excessive accumulation of gas in the rumen or paunch. The following methods of pasture management recommended by Dr. E. L. McElroy, of the Department of Animal Science, University of Alberta, can be safely advocated in reducing the number of losses from bloat on legume pasture:

1. Seed a good proportion of grasses in legume pastures.
2. Feed hay before turning on legume pasture.
3. Turn on grass pasture before switching to legumes.
4. Allow access to a stack or rack of feed in the pasture at all times.
5. Do not pasture legumes when wet with dew or rain.
6. Take special care in pasturing new legume seedlings.

All these preventive measures are based on the fact that some coarse, scratchy material is required to irritate the rumen and initiate belching, thus enabling the animal to remove accumulated gas from the rumen.

• • •

## Horse Meat Contract Is Worth \$2,000,000

ESTABLISHMENT of a horse processing plant at Swift Current becomes an actuality with the announcement by Reconstruction Minister J. H. Sturdy that a contract has been signed with the Belgian Government for 10,000 tons of horse meat, at a price of approximately \$2,000,000. Mr. Sturdy's department initiated negotiations leading to establishment of the plant at Swift Current, and has backed the Saskatchewan Horse Marketing Co-operative Association, operator of the plant, to the extent of \$50,000. The Co-op. has taken over a smaller horse processing plant at Edmonton. The Saskatchewan plant will be in operation within a few months. Between 40 and 50 men will be employed.

There were some 250,000 surplus horses in Southwest Saskatchewan, said Mr. Sturdy, using up pastures which could be better employed in the feeding of cattle and sheep. Farmers and ranchers, under the present arrangement, will receive as high as \$30 for horses for which they could get only from \$4 to \$6 previously.

Among the valuable by-products of the horse processing plant will be a supply of suitable meat for fur ranchers.

• • •

## Two-way Co-op. Trade Prospects Promising

PROSPECTS were bright for two-way trade between Saskatchewan and British co-operatives, it was stated by Premier T. C. Douglas upon his return from overseas, where he met Scottish and English co-operative officials.

Expectation is that provincial government and Saskatchewan co-operative representatives will travel to Britain shortly to investigate further possibilities of an exchange of goods, said Mr. Douglas. Old Country co-operatives were prepared to deride definitely on such trade in the near future.

Actual deals would devolve upon the Saskatchewan co-operatives, he said.

**PREFERRED  
EVERYWHERE**  
*because of  
leadership in  
design*

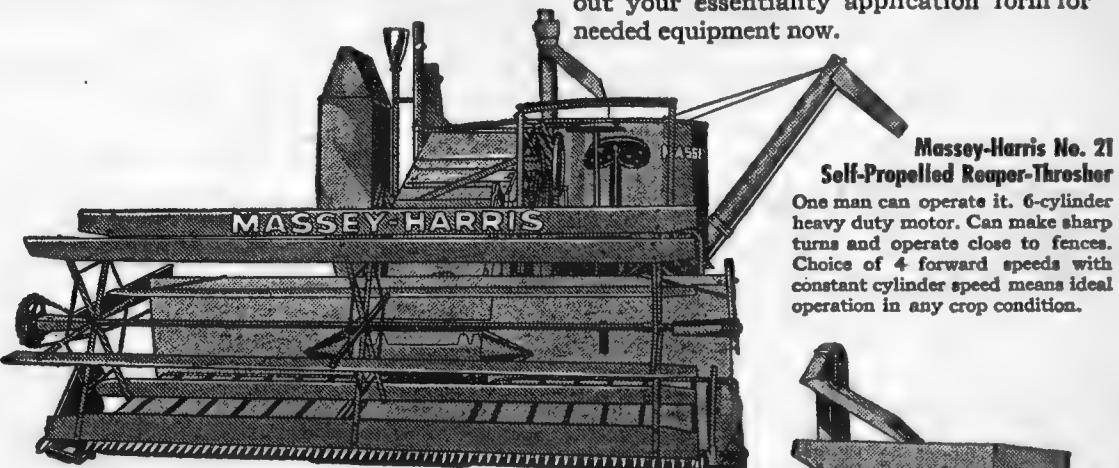
**SAVE MONEY WITH  
MASSEY-HARRIS**

Appealing to users because of special features that make farm work easier and more profitable the present-day MASSEY-HARRIS equipment through its leadership in design offers more advantages than ever before. Farmers everywhere find that smooth-running, fast-working, cost-reducing MASSEY-HARRIS machines save them time and labor.

Particularly outstanding in modern harvesting equipment are the MASSEY-HARRIS combines for which Canadian farmers have shown a decided preference. And the self-

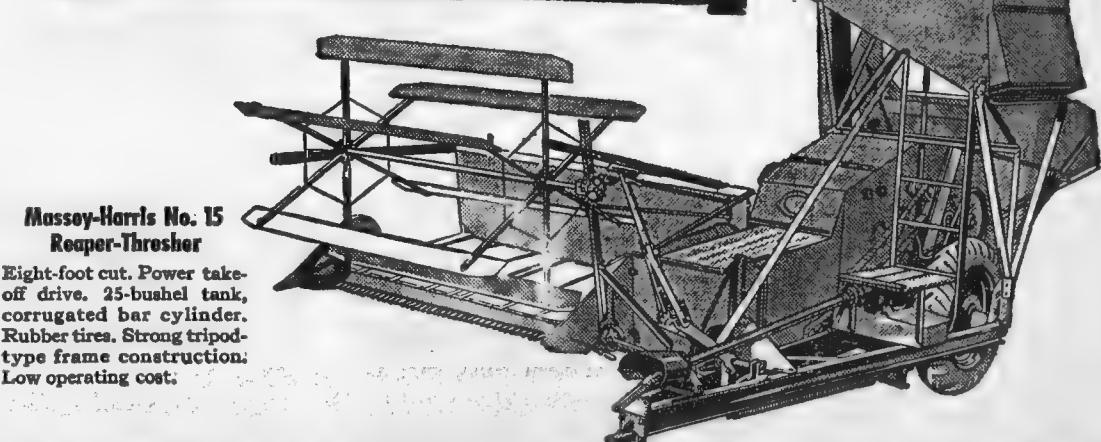
propelled combine developed and perfected by MASSEY-HARRIS has been a great help to Canadian farmers in wartime with its saving of manpower and expense and has opened up new possibilities for the post-war adoption of the self-propelled principle to other types of farm machines.

The new machines that will be available for 1945 will be distributed under the government rationing plan and because of the preference for MASSEY-HARRIS machines it is advisable to have your local dealer make out your essentiality application form for needed equipment now.



**Massey-Harris No. 21  
Self-Propelled Reaper-Thresher**

One man can operate it. 6-cylinder heavy duty motor. Can make sharp turns and operate close to fences. Choice of 4 forward speeds with constant cylinder speed means ideal operation in any crop condition.



**Massey-Harris No. 15  
Reaper-Thresher**

Eight-foot cut. Power take-off drive. 25-bushel tank, corrugated bar cylinder. Rubber tires. Strong tripod-type frame construction. Low operating cost.

# MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY LIMITED

Established 1847

TORONTO  
MONTREAL

MONCTON  
WINNIPEG

BRANDON  
REGINA

SASKATOON  
SWIFT CURRENT

YEGERTON  
CALGARY

EDMONTON  
VANCOUVER

# Farms for Ex-Servicemen — 1945 Style Experience is Necessary for Success

By HARTLEY BRADFORD

The names of all people mentioned in this article are fictitious. The author has purposely refrained from giving details of the benefits offered under the various rehabilitation acts, since their recital would take up too much space. He has assumed that the reader will be familiar with them; if he is not, and is interested, he may obtain them from National Selective Service.

In an Army District Depot there is constant movement. Groups and individuals come in for a few days or weeks and are whisked away again, to a training centre, a new service unit, or back into civilian life. Many of them wear 1939 service chevrons and overseas ribbons. Others are only waiting for their first uniforms.

The newcomers, of course, are not thinking much about life after the war. The strange present occupies all their attention. But even those awaiting discharge show surprisingly little interest in government plans for their rehabilitation. The Government, however, has made available two excellent pamphlets, "Back to Civil Life" and "The Veterans' Land Act, Handbook No. 1," which give them all the facts they need to know. The lack of interest seems rather to be due to an easy optimism about the future, and the knowledge that, at least at the moment, there are jobs waiting for them. They hope by the time of general demobilization to have dug either have not heard of, or do not

themselves in.

Almost everyone knows of the new service gratuities, pay, allowances and grants, added to the bonds they have bought and the savings of their wives, often amount to more money than they have ever possessed in their lives before. This will cushion them against the shock of their return to civilian employment.

Few seem to want to return to their old jobs, even with full seniority rights. I had always known theoretically that most people were unhappy in their peacetime jobs, having taken them from necessity and held them from fear of unemployment. But I had not realized it so fully until I joined the army. The war uprooted men; the break with habit was forced on them, and it was this break that they feared. In the army they have learned new trades and different skills. Hidden qualities have come to the fore, qualities that were not used in their limited civilian occupations. They look forward to discharge, some with fear that things will be as they were, others with hope that they will somehow be different; but few, and then only the older men, want to find the civilian world just as they left it. Emotionally they are conservative; they want "peace". But this peace bears the colour of the peace they have known, the home and the loved ones. They don't want the same house, and often not the same town. Opportunity they want above all, opportunity for more satisfying work and greater material rewards.

THE ex-farm-worker is no exception to this general desire for change. A good farm worker is a highly skilled man and versatile; many have become tradesmen in the army and prefer their new trade. They remember the farm income of the thirties. They

**T**HE publishers of the FARM AND RANCH REVIEW will be glad to have its readers send in the names of returning servicemen who are starting or resuming farming in their neighbourhood.

If the veteran or a near member of his family is not already a subscriber, the REVIEW will be sent to the ex-service farmer for six months, without charge, in the hope that the material it contains may help him to meet some of his farm problems.

understand the new floor to farm diers' Settlement Act of the last war. prices; they have little confidence that they could ever make a good living and others who were given 50 or 100 acres of on the land. And they do not want to bare rock, of others who knew nothing about farming and worked themselves area. The continuous drudgery, the skeletons doing things the hard monotonous inevitability of milking, way, because they had never learned these things they have experienced. They are like the worst part of the army, and they want nothing more to do with them. The large numbers of soldiers who have been detailed for farm duty during the war are not impressed; many of those I have talked to declare they never want to see a farm again.

#### "Life On the Land"

There are two major exceptions to this universal distaste—the man who has farmed on his own or looked forward to inheriting his father's, and the man who has never farmed in his life but is attracted by outdoor life and wants to possess something of his own. Such a man often has an idealized picture in his mind of "life on the land"; he will learn. Or his desire for peace and quiet is a reaction from the war and will not be permanent. A few months will teach him.

Among hired men there must be many with ambition, who want to start farming on their own and have the skill, but I have not met them. I have known many; before the war few of them had any education and they knew no other way to make a living. The army has given them some education and opened up the world for them. They do not seem to want to return. This applies less to married hired men with families. When these have remained on their farms during the war, the husband is anxious to go back to them.

For several years I was a hired man myself, and for a short time managed a farm of my own. Since being in the army I have also taken the excellent course on "The Business of Farming" offered by the Canadian Legion. This course I recommend for everyone who hopes to take up a farm of his own. It has the supreme merit of making farming interesting, showing why no farmer need be content with low earnings, if only he shows initiative and farming ability.

All this has given me a great interest in the problems of rehabilitation on the land, and I am continually sounding out the opinions of other service men who have worked on the land. I have, of course, studied the Veterans' Land Act, and occasionally I have been able to supply information. A few actual cases may be typical, showing as they do some of the human difficulties and problems to be faced.

Almost all the men who have given farming a thought mention the Sol-

CASE 1.—Sgt. Bob Ramage never

had a worthwhile job in peace time. He was thrown on the labour market in 1935. He has worked on three different farms. Finally, in 1938, after wandering about the country staying in jails, begging for meals, and doing an occasional day's work, he was hired to cut corn by hand in Ontario for \$2 an acre. He cut one acre in three days, and was forced to stop from sheer under-nourishment. When he was not moving about the country he peddled fruit, and bought baskets and sacks in Toronto, and lived on the small earnings of his mother. He enlisted the first day of the war and is now a fine physical specimen. By 1941 he had risen to the rank of sergeant. In 1942 he married an English girl, a stenographer in a Government office. They have no children.

#### Tired of City Life

Bob wants a farm because he loathes the life he knew in the city. He is one of those who wants something of his own. He has learned no specific trade in the army. Whatever he does after the war will be new to him.

Until he married he made a full assignment of \$25 and later \$35 a month to his mother. Afterwards she refused to take any more though she is keeping what she saved. This amounts to about \$400. She will give Bob as much of this as he wants. His wife has saved £130 or about \$580. Bob has two \$50 Victory Bonds of his own. On leaving the army he will have more than four years of overseas service to his credit. With all his gratuities and allowances Bob and his wife will have almost \$2,000, far more money than he ever had in his life before.

He will easily be able to afford the \$480 down payment for his farm under the Veterans' Land Act. As he will have completely recovered from the wound which invalidated him home, he is anxious only to get his discharge and take up his farm.

What can the Veterans' adviser say to him? He simply cannot be expected to make a success without training. He has had very

## Ottawa Official Emphasizes Need of Practical Training

IN the interest of accuracy and of the numbers of men to whose future plans it may give some guidance, this article was submitted to O. C. White, Superintendent, Selection and Training Branch, Soldier Settlement and Veterans' Land Act, Ottawa, with a request for his comments on a number of the problems which it raises.

Mr. White, in reply, writes:

"I have read with a good deal of interest the article written by Sergeant Hartley Bradford. Full comment on its various features would require quite a long article in itself. I am, therefore, making only brief observations on the different types of applicants discussed by Sergeant Bradford and on one or two other matters which I feel require a little explanation.

... "The pamphlet 'Back to Civil Life' it is true covers all phases of Government rehabilitation plans, but deals only briefly with the Veterans' Land Act. Our Handbook No. 1 should be read by all applicants interested in establishment under the Act before they file an official application.

"With reference to the Canadian Legion Educational Services'

course on 'The Business of Farming', I should like to make the following comment: The Canadian Legion educational courses are excellent, but they cannot be expected to serve as a substitute for practical experience. Sound, practical experience is essential to qualification under the Veterans' Land Act. Canadian Legion courses and agricultural short courses should be regarded as a means of rounding out practical experience.

MY remaining comments relate to the various cases brought up in the article and numbered 1 to 6 in the script.

"CASE 1—It is very doubtful if in actual practice a large co-operative farm would supply the all-round practical experience that can be gained by working with a successful farmer. Work and living conditions on a farm established purely for training purposes are likely to be far removed from the atmosphere and reality of life on a private farm.

"CASE 2—A real background of practical experience, a good nest-egg of savings, a farm-raised wife and a co-operative father are an

(Continued on page 21)

(Continued on page 21)

**Hay Crops**

(Continued from page 5)

a dressing of lime to correct acidity. Our grey wooded soils, however, require sulphur in some form before alfalfa will grow satisfactorily. This can be supplied in the form of gypsum—100 to 200 lbs. per acre. We have had increases in yield of alfalfa of 2½ tons of hay per acre through the use of 80c worth of gypsum.

Sweet clover, red clover and alsike are other clovers that have their places and all should be grown mixed with one of the grasses. Sweet clover, which is inclined to be coarse, should be sown thickly and cut early to insure good quality. Altaswede is the only safe red clover of which seed is available. It does well in all the park belt and is most satisfactory when mixed with timothy. Alsike thrives in heavy land with an abundant supply of moisture and when mixed with timothy.

Only a few grasses are of great economic importance here at present. Timothy is of particular value when there is a reasonably abundant supply of moisture and on good soil. In such districts it is of greatest use when mixed with alfalfa, red clover or alsike.

Brome is useful under a great variety of conditions of soil and moisture. It is probably our most valuable pasture grass, taking the province as a whole, and also produces a good quality of hay. It is deep rooted and so is fairly resistant to drought. Its creeping rootstalks are an objection to its being used on heavy land in a short rotation, as under such conditions it is not easily eradicated. It is early in the spring, is palatable and stands trampling by stock with little injury. Its period of usefulness is limited as the soil becomes so filled with roots that it does not grow as well after the first three years as before. It can, however, be plowed shallow, packed and lightly disked to kill some of the plants and impart new vigor to the stand.

CRESTED wheat grass, introduced about 25 years ago, has proven particularly valuable in the regions of lightest rainfall. It does not produce heavily in dry seasons, but it remains dormant and springs to life again when moisture becomes more abundant. It forms a poor turf as it is a bunch grass, but it thrives under a great variety of soil conditions. For the regions of abundant moisture it is not recommended but for very dry conditions it has no equal.

There is room for great improvement in our pastures. There is a tendency to graze a field too many years before reseeding a new field and plowing up the old one. Generally speaking permanent pastures do not remain profitably productive in our climate except under irrigation or in regions of fairly abundant rainfall. Constant heavy grazing usually results in the grasses thinning out and weeds creeping in. To give the results referred to earlier — producing feed cheaper than in any other form — there must be a good stand of nutritive grasses or grasses and clovers so that stock do not have to graze all day to satisfy their appetites, — they must have time for rest and contemplation.

Brome is our best pasture grass over large areas. It is early, nutritious, palatable and productive. It can be mixed with a little alfalfa or red clover, timothy or crested wheat or several of them, and will then produce more feed per acre over a longer period than when grown alone.

In addition to the crops mentioned for hay, two others may be added to the pasture list — Kentucky Blue grass and Creeping Red Fescue. The Ken-

tucky Blue needs a good soil and plenty of moisture; the fescue thrives on a greater variety of soils and can get along with less moisture. Both form an excellent turf. The seeds are higher in price but only a pound or two need be added to the others to give a better bottom to the pasture.

Fertilizers are used extensively on pasture in many parts of the world to increase the yield and improve the quality of the vegetation. Here they have been used but little. Ordinary manure, however, may be used to good advantage in grass land whether they are for hay or pasture.

**JERSEY CATTLE**

As a result of cow testing and Record of Performance testing in Western Canada, Jerseys are rapidly increasing.

At the fairs last year throughout the Prairie Provinces, Jerseys predominated at many and put up the best showing ever seen.

In Western Canada, our field representative is Mr. Oliver C. Evans, B.S.A., Chilliwack, B.C., one of Canada's leading Live Stock men. Ask him about assisting you in buying Jerseys.

Write the Canadian Jersey Cattle Club for their new booklets on the Jersey breed.

**THE CANADIAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB**

749 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario



*Many maintenance men have asked...*

## What's the best way to keep carbon at a minimum?



Every automotive maintenance man knows only too well the dangers of excessive carbon deposits. But perhaps not so well known is this fact: *Nearly all carbon formed in engines comes from the motor oil used.*

This being the case, there can be only one answer to their question. The best way to keep carbon at a

minimum is to select a motor oil that contains the least amount of carbon-forming elements.

In this connection, you'll be interested to know the results of a carbon test made on the 7 leading premium motor oils sold in the West.

This laboratory test showed that Triton Motor Oil contained 38% less carbon-forming elements than any of the other oils and 86% less than the average!

Triton Motor Oil is a 100% pure paraffin-base lubricant carefully refined by Union Oil Company's pat-

ented propane-solvent process. This combination of top-quality lubrication and low carbon formation means better engine performance and fewer overhauls.

You can get Triton at any Union Oil Station or, if you would like a supply delivered, just phone the Union Oil Company representative in your area.

**TRITON**



**UNION OIL COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED**

# FARMERS!

**This Is  
YOUR FIGHT  
Help To  
WIN IT!**

## Remember These Things!

- Average prices as low as . . . \$18 per head for cattle; \$3.50 per head for swine; 14 cents per lb. for butter fat; 7 cents per dozen for eggs; 35 cents per bushel for wheat; 15 cents per bushel for oats; 17 cents per bushel for rye; 12 cents per bushel for barley; 60 cents per bushel for flax.
- These were AVERAGE prices—many individuals received much less.
- The war shot prices up, but even in 1941, 351,500 rural workers received less than \$1,000, and 307,000 rural workers received less than \$500. Incomes for city workers were just as bad.
- While the producers struggled to live and went deep into debt, Grain Exchange traders, packing houses, implement companies, mortgage companies, and others who live on the farmer continued to prosper. Others made huge profits shipping war materials to Germany, Japan and Italy.

### The CCF In Saskatchewan

The CCF Government in Saskatchewan, elected June 15, 1944, within the limits of provincial legislation, has already greatly increased the opportunity and security of the farmers. Here are some of the things it has done:

- Passed legislation to protect a farmer from eviction under mortgage from his home quarter.
- Passed legislation to enable a farmer to claim as exempt under an execution, sufficient on which to keep his family and put in his crop.
- Passed legislation to prevent the growth of debt, by placing a crop failure clause in all mortgage contracts and agreements of sale.
- Given the Mediation Board power to assist anyone threatened with foreclosure.
- Passed a Natural Products Marketing Act to enable producers to organize for orderly marketing.
- Increased agricultural services to develop a sound production policy and improvement in rural life.

## Here Is The CCF Farm Policy

### GUARANTEED PRICES

to primary producers, sufficient to cover the cost of production and provide an adequate standard of living.

### CROP INSURANCE

as required to protect producers against the loss of crop due to causes beyond their control.

### AGRICULTURAL CREDITS

to be provided at cost through a socially-owned banking system.

### CO-OPERATIVES

assistance to develop co-operatives—no tax on patronage dividends. (Saskatchewan has a special ministry for co-operative development.)

### FARM IMPLEMENTS

to be manufactured in co-operative or publicly owned plants, and distributed at the lowest possible cost.

### PACKING PLANTS AND STORAGE

to be co-operatively or publicly owned, storage facilities including all the equipment necessary to carry a reserve of perishable foods.

### LIVESTOCK COMMISSION

to regulate the facilities for handling, grading and processing livestock, poultry, eggs and dairy produce.

### MARKETING BOARDS

with adequate producer and consumer representation.

### EXPORT AND IMPORT BOARDS

to dispose of surpluses of Canadian products in exchange for goods which are desired by the Canadian people and which are not economically produced in Canada.

### INTERNATIONAL FOOD POLICY

to carry out the recommendations of the United Nations Conference at Hot Springs, Virginia, in co-operation with the other nations.

### EFFICIENT DEVELOPMENT

including soil surveys, re-settlement on productive land, water conservation, irrigation and electrification.

### AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES

to be developed through research in the field of chemurgy.

### INCOME TAXATION

to be revised so that farmers may average out the incomes of good and bad years; simplified income tax returns.

### AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

with technical training in agriculture and scholarships to agricultural colleges provided in the general education system.

**WIN CANADA FOR THE PEOPLE  
VOTE CCF**

## Farms for Ex-Servicemen

(Continued from page 18)

little education, and would have difficulty with a college course in agriculture. His wife is willing, but without experience. She has never kept a home of her own, or even learned to cook. Though they are willing to invest the whole of their \$2,000 in a farm immediately, would it be wise? He must gain experience first. He can only do this as a hired man. Though he hates the idea and still thinks it unnecessary, he is willing to do this, while his wife wants to take a course in domestic science.

In view of his unalterable desire to farm, this may be the best thing to do. But from my own experience I know how difficult it is to pick up enough training on an ordinary commercial farm. The farmer has to make his living, and cannot spend his time teaching, nor can he entrust the inexperienced Bob with the more important jobs and valuable equipment.

If there were some sort of co-operative training farm, this would fit his case, especially if farm women had their place in it. As it is, he will lose nothing by going out as a hired man, and at least he will discover whether he really likes steady work on the land or not. His savings will permit him to farm on his own earlier than he would have done otherwise. He can afford to pay for the few inevitable mistakes he will make.

CASE No. 2—Private John Dalton was brought up on a farm belonging to his father. He was the younger of two sons. His brother is of low medical category, though fit for farm work. He and his father have been running the farm between them during the war. If there had been no war, probably John and Jim would have run the farm together after their father's retirement. Now John can take a neighbouring farm whose owner is willing to sell. It

will cost considerably more than the \$4,800 maximum permitted under the Act, but John also has nearly \$2,000 coming to him, including his deferred pay, and his father can give him some more from war savings. John has not married, but his girl, also brought up on a farm, has been waiting for him in Canada. They will be married as soon as his discharge comes through. This is one of the few cases where there is no question of the help the Act will give.

CASE 3—Corporal Joe Roberts is also a farmers' son. His father seems to be an old-fashioned sort of man, and something of a tyrant. He has worked hard all his life. He had two sons in the war, but one was killed in Italy. Joe expects to inherit the farm in any case, but he wants something better. The living from it has always been meagre, though it suited the old man who makes a fetish of hard work.

Joe has progressive ideas. He wants a good farm with fertile soil. The present one is more than 300 acres, but mostly bush and rough pasture. Joe would be content with 100, but he wants to work it intensively, and with machinery. He does not see how he can do so on \$6,000. He did not join up till early 1942, and was only sent to Newfoundland. His gratuity, therefore, will be relatively small, though he has several hundred dollars in Victory Bonds and War Savings Certificates. But he is afraid that if he starts out on his own, his father will refuse to help him.

Joe has a place in mind, but the cost is \$7,000, without equipment or livestock. If he spends all his money on this farm and buildings he will be very short of the working capital necessary in his specialized business. One thing Joe seems to have inherited from his father, his dislike of borrowing. His father always refused to have any mortgage on his farm, even though he

(Continued on page 38)

## Ottawa Official

(Continued from page 18)  
ideal combination of favourable factors.

"CASE 3 — If Joe is married there is grave danger that his wife will not be able to get along with his father living in such close daily contact as is implied by this arrangement. It is doubtful even if Joe himself will get along with his father because their ideas of farming quite evidently run along different lines. It is questionable, moreover, if the father would be willing to dispose of his own place and put all his capital into a farm, title to which under our Act would have to be held by the Director of the Act and the Agreement of Sale made to the son alone. It might be better for Joe to start out on a smaller scale with assistance obtainable under the Veterans' Land Act and extend his holdings and operations as his finances permit.

"CASE 4—Obviously this veteran should be advised against seeking establishment in full-time farming, as the writer has pointed out. Neither he nor his wife have qualifications for farming. Such skill as he has lies in other directions, and if he can land a steady job there is opportunity for him under the Act to purchase a home and small tract of land outside

crowded and high taxation centres, where he can grow food for household use and thus keep down living costs. There is nothing to prevent his developing his holding beyond mere production for household use, if, after a little experience, he finds that he has the time and inclination to do so.

"CASE 5—Both Jimmie and his wife are quite inexperienced in farming as a full-time job. Jimmie has experience, however, in another line of work which he evidently gained over quite a period of years for he is now 30. He has a long way to go before he can gain the necessary practical qualifications for full-time farming, but he could take a position for which his talents already fit him and thus qualify readily for assistance under the small holding provisions of the Act.

"CASE 6—This veteran, though possessed of considerable farming experience, is starting out to farm on his own account at a fairly advanced age and many would question the wisdom of his action. If he is a qualified farmer, however, his position is such that he can be considered under the Veterans' Land Act, but any assistance given him would have to be by way of first mortgage security, all repayable with interest at 3½ per cent."



**Renfrew**  
TRADE MARK REG.

### CREAM SEPARATOR

Due to many wartime factors the production of Renfrew Cream Separators falls short of requirements. Many of you will want a Separator soon after Peace—even before—so be wise, RESERVE YOURS NOW!

### Canada Needs More Butter

Place your order with your Renfrew District Representative for a Renfrew to be delivered as soon as possible. A close skimming, easy turning Renfrew Cream Separator in your dairy will help increase your butter production.

See your Renfrew District Representative today or write to our nearest branch office.

Made in All Popular Sizes—Hand or Electrically Operated.

### RANGES - TRUCK SCALES - WASHING MACHINES

**THE RENFREW MACHINERY COMPANY LIMITED**  
RENFREW ONT. SUSSEX N.B. ST. JOHNS P.Q. REGINA SASK.

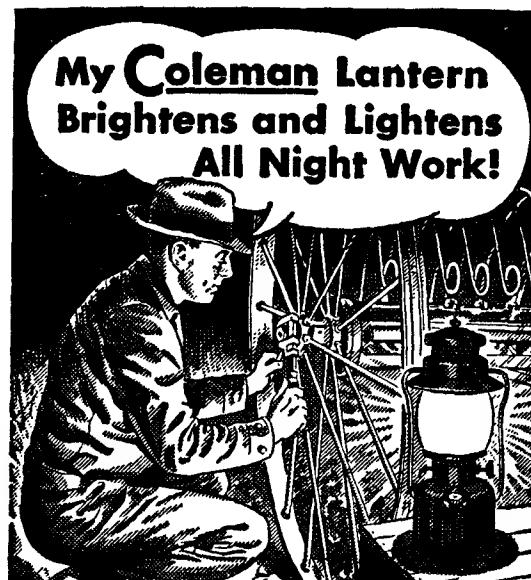
### NEW MIRRORS Made to Order, Any Size or Shape

**THE BENNETT GLASS CO. LTD.**

M 1778

228 - 7th Avenue East,

CALGARY



● Save time and work by keeping your Coleman Lantern "working like new"—with genuine Coleman Parts supplied by your Coleman dealer. Write us for special service information about any Coleman Appliance. Make sure we know which model it is.

### Need A NEW Coleman Lantern?

Permission has been granted for the production of a limited number of new Coleman Lanterns. See your Coleman dealer. If he can't supply you now, he may be able to soon.

**FREE BOOKLET**—Write us for free booklet, "How to Make 'Em Work Like New," which tells how to make simple adjustments in your own home.

(245)

**Coleman**

LAMP AND STOVE CO. LTD., TORONTO, CANADA



THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD

# FARMERS' BULLETIN

## STRAWBERRY AND RASPBERRY CEILINGS

Except for minor adjustments designed to improve distribution across Canada throughout the picking season, ceiling prices of strawberries and raspberries will be substantially the same as in 1944. Following are growers' prices:

### STRAWBERRIES      RASPBERRIES

Quart	Pint	Quart	Pint
-------	------	-------	------

#### ZONE 1

(Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia)  
25¢ 13½¢      32¢ 17¢

#### ZONE 2

(Quebec, South of Sorel; Southern Ontario)  
To June 26... 28¢ 15¢ Through  
After June 26... 20¢ 11¢ Season..... 30¢ 16¢

#### ZONE 3

(Northern Quebec, Northern Ontario)  
(Same as Zone 1)

#### ZONE 4

(Prairie Provinces, East Kootenay Area of B.C.)  
(Same as Zones 1 and 3)

#### ZONE 5

(Fraser Valley Area of B.C.)

To June 19... 27¢ 14½¢ Through  
After June 19... 22¢ 12¢ Season..... 28¢ 15¢

In Zone 1, these prices are f.o.b. Fredericton, N.B.; Zone 2, Simcoe, Ontario; Zone 3, shipping point; Zone 4, Creston, B.C.; Zone 5, Mission, B.C. At points other than the above, prices are higher by the cost of transportation from each of these points.

To compensate for greater transit risk, the price ceiling in the three Prairie Provinces has been raised. Wholesale and retail margins are higher and an additional one cent per pint is to be allowed B.C. shippers on carlot shipments to prairie points to cover assembling and loading costs.

## PRICE CEILINGS FOR NEW POTATOES

Ceiling prices on new potatoes are unchanged from 1944. Maximum prices for shipper or producer are \$3.75 per cwt. f.o.b. Harrow, Ontario, and Vancouver, B.C., from May 14 to July 18; \$3.50 from July 19 to August 1; \$3.25 from August 2 to August 15; and \$3.00 from August 16 to August 31, 1945. Delivered price to distribution centres in Canada must not exceed the Harrow or Vancouver base price plus normal transportation charges of not more than 40¢ per cwt. Maximum price delivered at any other point shall be the price at the nearest distributing centre plus the cost of transporting potatoes by freight in less than carlots from such distributing centres to the point of delivery.

## FARM MACHINERY REPAIR PARTS

All restrictions on the import and manufacture of repair parts for farm machinery and equipment will be lifted on July 1, 1945. The new order maintains machine production at 100% at least of the 1944-45 rate. As war contracts terminate and raw materials are in better supply, it is expected that additional quantities will be available for farm machinery manufacture. In the past, quotas have been split between eastern and western Canada but this feature has been eliminated and equitable distribution is to be assured for all districts. In addition to new machines and repair parts which are made available for the ration, 17,933 tons of farm implements are being provided to the Department of Veterans' Affairs for distribution under the Veterans' Land Act. Machinery rationing officers will give priority to the needs of those returned soldiers who do not come directly under administration of the Veterans' Land Act.

For further details of any of the above orders apply to the nearest office of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

## Find Barley Valuable In Controlling Weeds

If full value is to be obtained from barley as an instrument of weed control, it must be helped and not hindered in its good work. Dr. A. W. Henry, Department of Plant Science, University of Alberta, warns that if the crop is given a poor start by the use of frozen, shrunken or diseased seed, or if the seed is sown too deeply in a poorly prepared seed-bed, it cannot be expected to compete effectively with weeds. Moreover, if the seed is injured by improper treatment it will produce a thin stand of plants, slow to develop and with poorly developed roots. It should also be kept in mind that barley must be properly nourished if it is to fight a good fight. Underfed barley will compete no better with weeds than will a starving army with a formidable enemy.

Although barley has its limitations it can be depended upon to give better service than most grain crops in the fight against weeds. If it is used wisely it will work well. If used unwisely the results will be disappointing.

The fact that barley will fight weeds is not a good reason for sowing weed seeds with seed barley. Careless cleaning may result in infestation of the soil with weeds that will persist indefinitely, or perennial weeds may become established that may require more costly methods to eradicate. Barley must be used rationally for weed control as a valuable supplement to other measures. With the present demand it may be difficult to find a more opportune time to fit this crop into our farm rotations.

## LATEST FARM PRACTICES

A NEW booklet entitled "Advanced Farm Practices", has been issued by the J. I. Case Company and is available for general distribution. This outlines the most modern methods of soil and water conservation, weed destruction, methods of increasing yields and diversifying farm income and making the most profitable use of farm machinery and equipment.

## HORTICULTURAL VARIETIES

A VALUABLE folder issued recently is "Recommended Horticultural Varieties for Alberta", prepared by the Alberta Horticultural Council. It lists the kind of trees, fruits and vegetables best suited to such area in the province, and an accompanying map outlines the various areas. The booklet may be obtained by applying to the Department of Agriculture, Edmonton.

## PAYMENT FOR BEETS

CHEQUES recently went out to Southern Alberta sugar beet growers covering the second subsequent payment on their 1944 deliveries. The payment was 50 cents a ton on 337,000 tons. The initial payment was \$7.75 a ton, the first payment 75 cents and the latest one brings the total return to growers to \$9 a ton to date. This income proved useful to many farmers in financing their 1945 beet seeding operations.

## BUTTER OUTPUT DROPS

Saskatchewan's output of creamery butter for April amounted to 8,013,095 pounds, a decrease of 643,557 pounds or 17.6 per cent compared with the make for April of 1944. The decrease was 21.6 per cent, in the Southern section of the province, and 13.8 per cent in the Northern section.

## Why Change Oil?

INSTALL  
**RECLAIMO**  
Super Filter  
Refiner!  
FOR  
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Cleans oil while  
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Removes water and excess dilution by evaporation. Thousands of satisfied Canadian users. "Made in Canada to save oil and dollars." Write for Folder

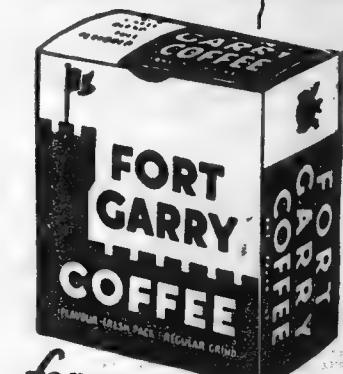
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EASY TO CUT CORD WOOD  
  
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Valued at \$12,000 . . . located in Edmonton . . . fully furnished! Proceeds to Kinsmen Fund — MILK-FOR-BRITAIN! ATTACH \$1.00 PER TICKET AND MAIL TO KINSMEN CLUB BUNGALOW Box 188, Edmonton, Alberta

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

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AMOUNT \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
\$10,000 in Victory Bonds may be awarded in place of house.

# Observance of Safety Rules On Farms Will Save Lives

THE following check list provides farm families with a simple but effective means of discovering for themselves whatever common hazards exist on their farms. Undoubtedly every farmer will have additional ideas to augment this list.

**Are You Protecting Your Family and Property Against Fires? Do You—**

- Regularly inspect and clean chimneys and stovepipes?
- Avoid using kerosene and gasoline in starting fires?

Insulate wood and other inflammable materials from the heat of stove and stovepipes?

Store gasoline and other inflammable or explosive materials at safe distances from major farm buildings?

Properly clean and adjust kerosene and other burners?

Keep electrical extension cords and appliances in good repair?

Have handy means available for putting out fires?

**Are You Protecting Your Family Against Preventable Falls? Do You—**

Use only safe ladders, securely fastened?

Provide adequate handrails for steps, porches, stairways?

Keep steps, porches, and stairways in good repair and clear of rubbish and all tripping hazards?

Keep wells, cisterns, pits, etc., securely covered?

**Are You Protecting Your Family Against Preventable Injuries From Animals? Do You—**

Keep bulls, boars, and rams securely penned?

Use care in handling animals with newborn young?

Keep vicious dogs tied up and away from children?

Speak to animals before entering stalls?

**Are You Protecting Your Family Against Preventable Injuries by Machinery, Tools, Equipment of All Kinds? Do You—**

Keep all hazardous belts, gears, etc.,

## UNSAFE at HOME



cluttered stairs—just one step to the hospital

NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

Alberta Industrial Accident Prevention Association.

well guarded?

Permit only experienced operators on machinery?

Stop equipment before adjusting, refueling, etc.?

Keep children away from dangerous equipment?

Safely use and store sharp-edged tools?

Keep yard clear of broken tools, machinery, etc.?

**Are You Encouraging Accident Prevention in Your Home? Do You—**

Urge members of your family to work safely, play safely, drive safely, and otherwise prevent accident by correcting conditions that might cause accidents?

**Do You—**

Have first-aid materials on hand for treatment of minor injuries? Are members of the family familiar with the proper use of first-aid materials? Inspection points the way to protection. Locate the danger spots on the farm and in the farm home and get rid of them.

Outdoor, grassy range is necessary for all young stock and an effort should be made by every poultryman to establish a permanent grass range for all his young birds.

## More Farm Implements Available Next Year

**R**E-ALLOCATION of materials for estimated 30 per cent increase in the production of farm machinery and parts for the 1946 farm year has been announced by H. H. Bloom, administrator of farm and construction machinery and municipal service equipment for the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

The program to increase tonnage of materials to the industry, coincident in both Canada and the United States, will help meet the continued need of high food production for domestic, UNRRA and liberated areas as well as provisions of farm machinery for returned veterans, Mr. Bloom stated.

Rationing of farm machinery will continue throughout the 1945 season, since it will take some months for manufacturers to secure enough materials for noticeable increases. Mr. Bloom urged farmers to get by with present equipment rather than pay excessive prices for used equipment and suffer the heavy drop in value inevitable when new machinery becomes available.

## Test DDT Insecticide On Timber Pests

A N extensive test is being carried out this spring in Northern Ontario to determine the value of DDT, the war-born insecticide, in checking the spread of the spruce budworm which is threatening to destroy large stands of valuable timber. R.C.A.F. planes specially fitted for the task will spray a section of about 100 square miles.

To give it its full name, dichlorodiphenyl-trichloroethane, the new dusting powder is credited with remarkable success in controlling typhus, malaria and similar insect-borne diseases in European and Pacific battlefronts. It is a tested killer of many household insects, is said to retain its lethal effect for as long as 300 days, and is claimed to be relatively harmless to man and animal. Unfortunately it is as deadly to beneficial insects as to harmful ones.

Production has been started by a division of the Dominion Rubber Co., at Elmira, Ont., and claims are made when DDT comes on the market it will have many uses on the farm, for dusting crops and spraying livestock and the interior walls of barns and stables.

Insecticidal dusts can be efficiently applied to plants through a burlap or cheesecloth bag, or from a can with small holes punched in the bottom.

# PAINT THAT PROTECTS

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## STEPHEN'S PAINT ONE PAINT for THE WEATHER

THE ORIGINAL  
*Stephens'*  
REGISTERED TRADE MARK

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Super quality, fully inspected military harness piece. Ideal for traces. Check the features. Worth dollars more!

- A. Solid leather.
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- C. Main piece 2½-in. x 8½-feet.
- D. 15-in. tug straps, solid brass buckles.
- E. Extra heavy wax thread stitched.
- F. Solid leather tug loops.
- G. Straps are removable.
- H. Reinforced to make the strongest traces.

You can convert this extra heavy harness piece into a practical heavy duty trace. Order now.

F.52—Practically New, Price Each ..... \$2.45 F.53—Used, but in Good Condition, Price Each ..... \$1.95

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45-in. Long High grade military straps 1¼-in. wide and 45-in. long. Finest hickory tanned leather. 14-together will make two m lines 22 feet long. F.56—Like new, Price Each, 39¢

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Genuine Army Cavalry Bit—High grade polished steel. Double rein 7-in. cheek, 5½-in. mouth, medium port. Chain included. Regular \$2.95 No. F.55. Price Each .. 98¢

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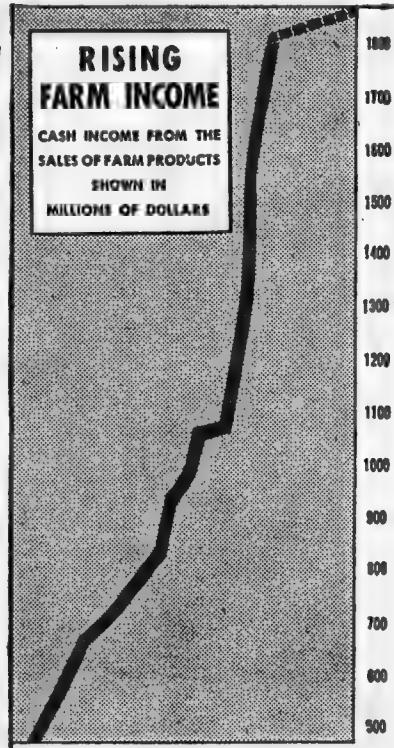
**Under Liberal Government, Farm Incomes Rose Steadily**

ONE out of every three men working in Canada is on the farm. Agriculture is the nation's most important industry. Since 1935, your Liberal Government has kept farming at the top of its list for action. Look at the panel (below):

## **Liberal Action for Agriculture**

Here are some of the practical steps which your Liberal government has taken for your benefit:

- 1 Guarantees of minimum prices for farm products;
- 2 Trade agreements with 20 countries;
- 3 Debt cancellation took \$225 millions debt off farmers' shoulders;
- 4 Took import duty and war exchange tax off farm equipment.
- 5 Saved apple industry by special marketing agreements.
- 6 Premiums paid on high grade cheese and grade A and B1 hogs.
- 7 Wheat Acreage Reduction and Prairie Farm Income payments made in 1941 to tide farmers over until market for wheat found.
- 8 Export contracts, operative until 1947, act as floor prices under farm products;
- 9 The above, with the Export Credits Insurance Act, will maintain farm incomes throughout post-war period.
- 10 Appointed (August 1944) Agricultural Prices Support Board to guarantee for post-war security to farmers' incomes.
- 11 To enable farmers to improve their working and living conditions, your Liberal Government has provided for intermediate and short term credits by amending the Bank Act and passing the Farm Improvement Loans Act, and further has arranged that those wishing to build new homes or repair, extend or renovate their present homes can borrow the money under the National Housing Act;
- 12 Inaugurated annual farm production programmes through co-operation between the Department of Agriculture and farmers' organizations in every part of Canada.



Cash income from the sale of farm products (millions of dollars)

Although 23% fewer men have been available for farm work, production has increased more than 40%—a splendid record of achievement for victory!

*Even before the war*, by securing foreign markets, taking off surpluses and stimulating home consumption, your Liberal Government assisted in raising total farm income by 45%:

*During the war*, the farmer for the first time was put in the sound position of knowing exactly how he stood financially. He was protected against increases in his costs of production and guaranteed a market at fixed prices for a specified volume of produce. In 1939 farm income was \$772,000,000; in 1944 it was \$1,817,000,000, an increase of over a billion!

*After the war*, your Liberal Government has arranged to keep farm incomes up by floor prices on farm and fish products, and by foreign trade :::: to improve farm living conditions by Family Allowances, National Housing Plan, Farm Improvement Loans Act, and other social measures :::: and to secure agriculture's future by conservation of soil and other natural resources together with farsighted projects for irrigation, road and other improvements as soon as manpower and materials are available.

When you vote Liberal you act for your own and your family's continued welfare.

**KEEP IT UP!**

**BUILD A NEW SOCIAL ORDER**  
**VOTE LIBERAL**

PUBLISHED BY THE NATIONAL LIBERAL COMMITTEE

# Plan of Farmstead Revised For Comfort and Convenience

By W. J. ELLIOTT

BECAUSE of the increased interest being taken in farmstead planning, the FARM AND RANCH REVIEW has asked me to outline a number of problems which arise in this connection and to present some information for those of its many readers who may be interested.

The whole object of improved planning is to make farm homes, with their surroundings, more attractive, more livable, comfortable and enjoyable. This can most simply be done by the judicious use of trees, wind-

**DURING the many years he spent in agricultural education and extension work in Alberta, Mr. W. J. Elliott took a keen interest in the subject which he discusses here. Similar articles written by Mr. Elliott will appear in the FARM AND RANCH REVIEW from time to time.**

breaks, shrubs and flowers. It may also involve the rearranging of part of the farmstead, including fences, paddocks and small buildings whose location may have become inconvenient under the general development of the farm program.

Such planning need not involve a great deal of labour. It requires some extra work, of course, but with a carefully drawn plan the farmer may do only what he has time for each year; however, he knows that in two or three years his separate yearly efforts will fit into a finished whole with which he and his family will be immensely pleased.

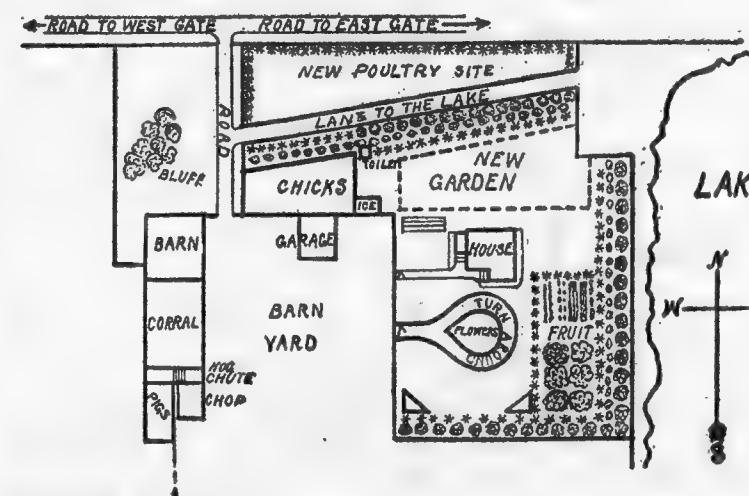
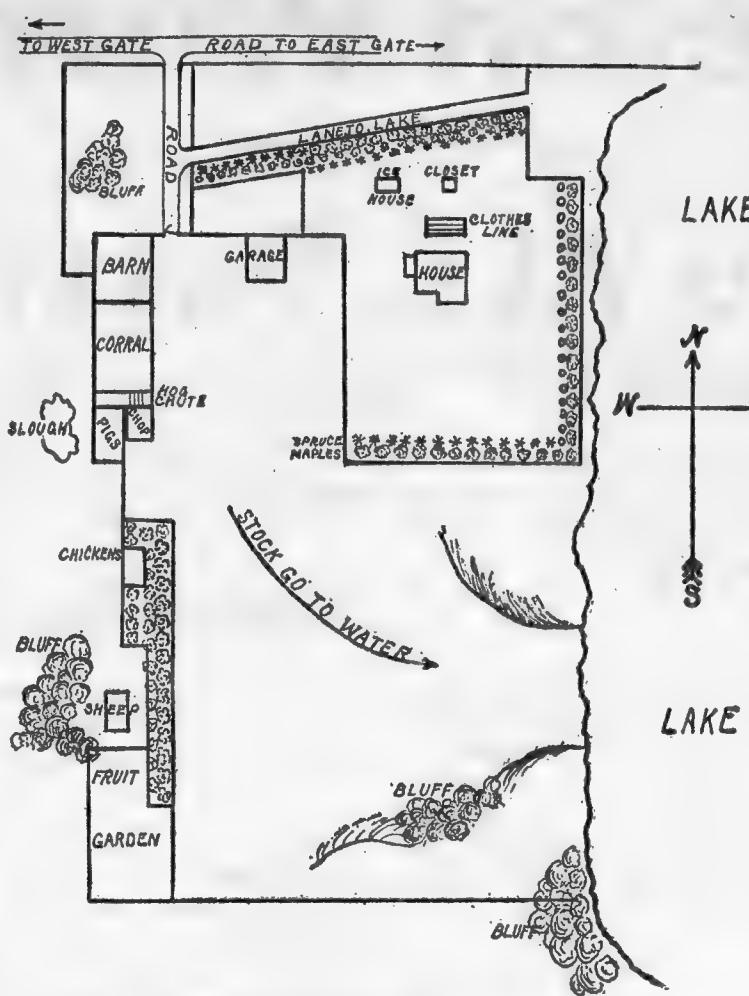
A farmer's wife gave one real reason why too many farms lack the advantages of an up-to-date planning scheme. She said, "We would like to have trees and beautiful surroundings, but we just do not know how or where to start."

In the accompanying two plans (before and after) are presented a farm layout that was sent to me for suggestions and the course I would follow in making several much-needed improvements. The larger, original, plan illustrates situations that are, more or less, common to many farms. It is an Alberta setting and the buildings are situated near a small lake in the middle of a section of land. The smaller plan represents the north half of the original one, and embodies my recommended improvements.

THE farm wife who sent me the plan of their home and surroundings states that she and her husband recently purchased the farm, some trees and windbreaks have been started, but she admits that much of the layout is very inconvenient and inefficient in point of time and labour wasted.

1. She is concerned about the amount of grass or lawn space enclosed within the shelter belts and surrounding the house. She realizes that this is entirely too large for a lawn, and that when the men are busy it may not be cared for. She also asks what is a suitable variety of grass seed for such a lawn.

2. The vegetable garden is nearly 600 yards from the house, and the one-third, and, as well, puts the gar-



chickens are 400 yards away.

3. The fruit section is too far from the house, and it has wind protection on only one side.

4. Although the lake bank is about 15 feet high, and has a windbreak on top, the house is affected by cold, raw southwest winds off the lake.

5. She would like to use the triangular area north of the lane to the lake for her poultry and asks about wind protection for this setting.

My first recommendation would involve three small moves: The ice-house, the clothes-line and the toilet back among the trees would all be more convenient than in their present locations.

Size of the lawn is important. Farm lawns should be as small as reasonably possible, for nothing looks more untidy than long, uncut grass around the house where the lawn is supposed to be, and keeping it in order does require some work.

Moving the vegetable garden to a new site directly north of the house new will reduce the grass area by about

den where it should be, handy to the kitchen door.

#### Fruits Important

The fruit section, as now located, is not properly protected by wind-breaks. With the development that is taking place in Alberta in the growing of crabapples, plums, ground cherries and many varieties of apples, to say nothing of a recently reported hardy apricot, the fruit section of the farmstead demands more attention than has been given to it in the past. A real fruit section, therefore, can well be built up in part of the space surrounding the house, and any nursery can help in supplying suitable stock to set out. The recommended space for this purpose in my revised plan is about 55 by 130 feet. Planting a row of spruce trees, three or four feet apart, all around this area will soon provide good protection as the trees will grow with branches interlocked. During the short blossoming season in the spring, danger of frost damage at night can be overcome by starting a smudge

(Continued on page 29)

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**Shop at the  
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We carry all the principal lines of Farm Supplies.

Have Your Car Serviced  
With

**MAPLE LEAF  
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We have for sale a few good  
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Also one Six-Year-Old  
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Inspection Invited  
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CALGARY, ALTA.

# A Solemn Warning..

## To ALL Voters

**T**O CANADIANS who are being attracted by the pleasing promises of the C.C.F. Socialists, we extend a very solemn word of warning—a warning that you will some day recall. And that warning is this:

The people who are preaching State Socialism for Canada (C.C.F.) are largely *theorists*—visionaries with no *practical* experience. The honesty or sincerity of these people is not at issue—it is their *objective*. It is important to recall that it was the same type of “thinkers” who started Italy on the road to dictatorship—and destruction. Mussolini, Laval, Quisling and other dictators *all started as Socialists*—posing as the friend and saviour of the so-called “common people”. Their promises ran parallel with the present C.C.F. program. The “State” would take over everything; the profits would go to the “people”; everybody would be fully employed; everyone would have a “minimum standard of living” etc., etc.—and the goose hangs high!

## Remember Italy!

We all know what happened in Italy. The more power they got, the more they took—and the voice of the “people” faded out. The sincere social reformers who had supported the movement in a genuine desire to improve the welfare of the people were brushed off—or *rubbed out*. Starting as a Utopian dream, the scheme soon became a gigantic nightmare that ended in complete disillusionment and disaster.

And now, unbelievable as it may seem, many Canadians are falling for the same type of promises that Mussolini handed out. After spending five years, billions of dollars and thousands of lives in destroying dictatorship abroad, we are actually coddling, if not cultivating the same seeds of *one-man power* right here in Canada.

So remember this: Your vote in this election is *tremendously important*. It will help decide an issue that ranks second only to victory in the war. The verdict will affect the life and future of every man, woman and child in Canada. Hence, before you decide *who* to vote for, you should *post yourself* on just what State Socialism stands

for—and what the *ultimate consequences* will be to *you* and *yours*.

## Good-by Freedom!

Briefly the Socialists propose that we turn over to the C.C.F. politicians not merely the running of our *government*, but complete and permanent control of our everyday lives. They would control and regulate all production of farm products; all manufacture of goods; all distribution and pricing; all placing of employment, wages, etc. They propose to do this gradually, starting with banks, insurance companies, and “Big Business”, but *eventually* the “State” (which are the present C.C.F. candidates) would regulate *everything* to fit into their so-called “National Plan”.

Any such plan could only be carried out *under an absolute dictatorship*—either by one man or a small group (as in Italy, Germany and Russia). In its execution three out of every five citizens would probably end up working for the government, and one in every five would be a government “cop” checking up on us to be sure we stayed in line. *That's what “State Socialism” means.*

## So, Vote AGAINST C.C.F.!

Hence, if you want to preserve your liberty of action—your individual freedom—where to work—where to live—where and how to spend your money, you simply *cannot vote for ANY C.C.F. candidate*—even though he be your personal friend—because *every C.C.F. candidate is definitely committed to that program*. If he falters or wavers in his support of it he is *expelled*—as has happened already. So *get out and vote*—against the C.C.F. candidates, and urge everyone you know to do the same. Let's *completely destroy* this threat of dictatorship once and for all.

**PUBLIC INFORMATIONAL ASSOCIATION**  
**P.O. BOX 178 - - - TORONTO, ONT.**  
**B. A. TRESTRAIL — National Director**

# Co-op Abattoir Plans Proceed

PROGRESS is reported in the plans of Lethbridge Co-operative Packers, Ltd., and this organization is now seeking a 15-acre site near the stockyards and on C.P.R. trackage in the Southern Alberta city.

A change in the program is announced following a recent visit by President R. H. Dahl and other directors to Portland, Ore., where they inspected a number of packing units and gathered valuable information. The original plans for the Alberta project called for a plant to cost some \$300,000, but as a result of West Coast investigation the directors have decided that a small but complete packing unit with the most modern refrigeration equipment could be built and equipped for a much smaller sum. Accordingly, a campaign has been launched to sell \$125,000 worth of share memberships at \$50 a share with a return of 5 per cent to members.

Under the revised set-up a full scale packing-house business will not be operated, but the company will provide a service enabling present co-operatives to sell on the rail to the meat trade, and the plant will supply a home market for local livestock. Backers of the plan point out that it will not compete with the established packing industry but will operate as an abattoir on a custom-killing basis, and slaughtering will be done for packing concerns already doing business in the area, as well as for farm co-operatives and others, including the meat trade.

The proposed plant will not buy livestock, but will provide a terminal livestock market, and it will turn out government inspected and graded meat. It is hoped that the plant will be operating in the fall of 1945. A similar co-operative project has been in successful operation for some years at Barrie, Ont.

• • •

## Two New Circulars Available to Farmers

TWO circulars dealing with agricultural problems have been revised and are now available for distribution. One is Circular No. 5, "The Use of Fertilizers in Alberta", which contains recommendations as to kinds and quantities of commercial fertilizers to be applied to the main field crops in different Alberta soil zones. The other, Circular No. 4, "Legume Inoculation", tells when inoculation of legume seed with nitrogen-fixing bacteria is necessary or advisable, what cultures should be used and how the inoculation should be carried out.

Copies of these circulars may be obtained free of charge by writing to the Department of Extension, University of Alberta, or to the Agricultural Extension Service, Department of Agriculture, Edmonton.

• • •

## Municipal Officials Will Attend Course

THE seventh annual refresher course in Municipal Administration will be held at the University of Alberta on June 20, 21 and 22. The course is held under the direction of the University Department of Extension, in co-operation with the Alberta Association of Municipal District Secretary-Treasurers and the Department of Municipal Affairs. It is open to all secretary-treasurers, councillors and other officials of rural and urban municipalities.

## Early Stampedes

(Continued from page 14)

thousand spectators, is one of the highlights of the week. These champions are as fine a group of men as can be found in any sport, and the great gathering shows in no uncertain manner that they are very proud of them.

### It Could Be Done

Many people said that it simply could not be done, and many came great distances to see if it were really possible! That was the year the 26-horse team hauling eight double-box wagon loads of wheat appeared in the Stampede parade and also in the morning street displays. Slim Moorehouse really did it, and a couple of years later he did it with a 36-horse team of Percherons. Many people followed the team around the city to see the ease with which Slim could handle such an outfit. It all started through some wheat farmers competing with each other in hauling grain to the elevator. The outfits kept getting bigger and bigger until Slim thought he would stop them with a 26-horse outfit. He did, and it was a great feature.

Many years ago we used to have a small fireworks program to close each evening performance. Some 12 or 13 years ago it was decided to put the week's fireworks program into one grand display on Monday night. It was a great success from the start—a sell out. Soon it seemed necessary to duplicate this display on Saturday night, with the same result—a sell out.

THE morning street displays have provided a great deal of pleasure to Stampede visitors, where they can get close up to the Indians in their wonderfully colorful outfits, and watch the cowboys cooking flapjacks on the streets and go through their stunts. The Indian Village on the Exhibition grounds is also a never-ending place of interest to the visitors.

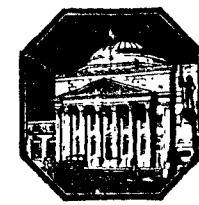
The Friday morning livestock parade in front of the grandstand is unique. There some fifteen or sixteen thousand girls and boys, guests of the directors, and their parents arrive between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning, have a sing-song, enjoy a couple of vaudeville acts, see hundreds of horses and cattle parade over the platform, and participate in a drawing for ponies, dogs and other prizes. As the livestock pass over the platform, the name of the breed, what that breed is for, and the prize the animal has won, is announced over the loud speaker as an educational feature. This program has been a phenomenal success since it was inaugurated.

No event has ever had more colorful or attractive publicity matter, nor more loyal support of the press and radio, than the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede. Many hundreds of illustrated articles have appeared in magazines and in the daily press, not only in Calgary and Alberta, but in all parts of the continent, as well as in many other countries. One has only to travel or live away from Calgary to realize the city is favourably known everywhere on account of the Stampede, and that there are hundreds of thousands of patrons waiting to attend at the first opportunity.

I consider I was exceptionally fortunate in being permitted to be associated with the Directors and Staff for the greater part of a lifetime. No one could have had more congenial co-workers. It is a great satisfaction to see the continual progress, the extensive improvements and the new records of attendance which are being established. Last year the attendance reached an all-time high of 285,458, the Friday attendance being 68,336, the largest single day's attendance in the history of the exhibition.

## CITY and COUNTRY Banking by Mail

Man-power and transportation shortages have changed the banking habits of many city and country residents: They now use the mail more freely and come to the Bank less frequently.



Banking by mail saves time, wear-and-tear, tires, and gasoline. It is convenient and simple. Write for folder, "How to Bank by Mail".

## BANK OF MONTREAL

FOUNDED IN 1817

A 229

## Safety Glass for Automobiles, Any Make of Car

THE BENNETT GLASS CO. LTD.

M 1778

228 - 7th Avenue East,

CALGARY

## \$250 IN CASH PRIZES

for the nearest correct estimate of

## THIS YEAR'S (1945) ATTENDANCE AT THE Calgary Exhibition & Stampede



### Farm & Ranch Review BRINGS YOU—

REVIEWS — of Livestock Shows, Conventions and important meetings.

FEATURE ARTICLES — relating to all phases of farming.

MECHANICS — valuable suggestions for the farm workshop.

FOR WOMEN — household hints, shortcuts, recipes and features.

FOR YOUNG PEOPLE — information on club work and junior enterprises.

A MONTHLY FOR THE WHOLE FARM FAMILY

WHAT will be the total attendance at the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede to be held this year from July 9th to 14th inclusive? Your answer to this question may win for you one of these cash prizes—1st, \$100; 2nd, \$60; 3rd, \$40; 4th, \$25; 5th, \$15; and 6th, \$10.

Your estimate must be accompanied by your \$1.00 subscription to the Farm & Ranch Review. Entries must be postmarked not later than midnight July 11th, 1945.

This may be your turn to win. Send your estimate.

### THESE FIGURES WILL GUIDE YOU

Here are the attendance totals for the last five years:

1940	244,849	1942	234,281
1941	267,420	1943	265,652
1944	285,458		

## THERE IS NO ENTRY FEE

... but your estimate must be accompanied by \$1.00 for a new or renewal subscription to the Farm and Ranch Review. Winners' names will be announced in the August issue of the Farm and Ranch Review.

• USE THIS COUPON •

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT,  
FARM AND RANCH REVIEW, CALGARY, ALBERTA.

My estimate of this year's attendance at the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede is.....

Enclosed is \$1.00 for a (new) (renewal) subscription to the Farm and Ranch Review.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

**News Items  
Of Interest**

# HOG PRODUCERS!

## A Steady Volume of BACON on the British Market REQUIRES PLANNING

DURING the war years a very large bacon trade with Britain has been developed. A satisfactory market for all that can be produced until the end of 1946 is assured.

A steady export outlet for a large volume of bacon every year is vital to a sound Canadian hog industry.

*A lasting place on the British market and one which will be of greatest value to hog producers can be assured only by the continued producing of bacon hogs in large volume.*

Retaining the British market will require planning ahead by every hog producer.

If you are a hog producer ask yourself these questions:

1. Have I made my plans to produce hogs regularly?
2. Am I making the best use of feeds?
3. Is my equipment designed for convenience and to save labour?
4. Am I raising as many hogs as my farm practice warrants?
5. Am I producing a high percentage of Grade A hogs?

Can you answer "yes" to these questions? If you can, you are helping Canada and yourself to retain a place of value on the British bacon market.

201  
**AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES BOARD**  
**Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa**  
*Honourable James G. Gardiner, Minister*

CANADA suffered 102,876 casualties in the army, Navy and Air Force, including 37,266 dead and 3,769 missing, from the beginning of the war up to May 7, the eve of the end of the war in Europe. During the First Great War, Canadian casualties totalled 190,092, including 62,817 dead.

The regulation in effect since early in the war which has "frozen" school teachers in their jobs will be lifted as from September 1, 1945. Teachers then will be free to seek other employment if they so desire.

O. O. Davis has been appointed branch sales manager of the Alberta Territory of the War Assets Corporation. The area under his supervision includes the Province of Alberta, the Northwest Territories and the Peace River Block. He was formerly tire rationing representative of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board for Alberta and the Yukon.

THE individual sugar ration in Canada has been cut from 14 lbs. to 9 lbs. for the period June 1 to December 31. Consumers will be allowed one pound instead of two pounds in the months of June, July, August, October and December. The September and November rations are unchanged to permit as much home canning as possible. The home canning allotment of 20 preserves coupons will be left intact and the two regular preserves coupons will continue to become valid each month.

Andrew Bahr, "the reindeer man", has died in Seattle. Bahr, a Norwegian Laplander, drove a herd of 3,000 reindeer across Alaska to Canada, covering 1,000 miles in five years to relieve a famine among the Eskimos. The drive started in 1932.

All restrictions on the importation and manufacture of repair parts for farm machinery and equipment in Canada are to be lifted on July 1. Machinery production will be maintained at about 100 per cent of the 1944-45 rate.

F. N. Miller, who for the past two years has been District Agriculturist at Edmonton, has been appointed Supervisor of Junior Activities and Youth Training for the Alberta Department of Agriculture. S. H. Gandier, who formerly filled this position, has been named Superintendent of Schools of Agriculture.

The Alberta Government has set aside the sum of \$5,000 to be used this year in continuing the campaign against crows and magpies which has been so successful in previous seasons.

Billboards bordering Saskatchewan highways are being removed by inspectors of the provincial Department of Highways. It is expected that all these signs will have been taken down by next fall.

Between May 1 and December 31, 1944, Canada sent to Soviet Russia 450,000 tons of munitions, and strategic material and food to a value of \$186,170,000. Included were 208,600 tons of wheat and flour.

# Need Greater Flax Acreage

THERE is a definite need for more vegetable oils in Canada and flax is the most important oil-producing crop now being grown in this country. Where flax is grown under favorable soil and moisture conditions one can usually expect to obtain half as many bushels as would be obtained from wheat.

One of the important things to keep in mind, however, is that the land should be clean as flax is one of the poorest crops to fight weeds. If weeds are liable to give trouble, it is advisable to delay seeding flax until one or two crops of weeds have been destroyed.

Flax has many by-products and recent industrial processes have made possible the use of linseed oil as an edible product. This purpose alone would justify the planting of a greater flax acreage this spring.

It should also be remembered that the delivery of flax to elevators will not be subject to quotas for 1945-46, which provides assurance that the crop can be readily marketed. With the guaranteed wheat board price of \$2.75 per bushel basis No. 1 CW in store Fort William, a flax crop on well prepared land, relatively free from weeds, should be worth consideration as an alternative to wheat for spring plantings.

• • •

## Share Irrigation Flow With Montana Farmers

OFFICIALS of the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration at Regina recently announced that arrangements have been made to supply, without charge, 2,000-acre feet of water to help irrigate sugar beet and alfalfa fields in the vicinity of Saco, Montana.

The water will be released from a P.F.R.A. reservoir in the Cypress Hills near the Alberta-Saskatchewan border, and will flow down the Frenchman River across the United States boundary to Saco.

"This is just part of the good neighbour policy," said George Spence, P.F.R.A. director.

A dam being built at Saco was not completed in time to catch this year's runoff and Canadian assistance to make crops possible was sought. By international agreement, Canada and the United States share the flow of the Frenchman River half-and-half, and the Canadian grant will represent an additional amount for the United States.

• • •

## TRAIN FOAL EARLY

THE foal is very susceptible to kindness and the firm hand and learns readily to come up to be caught brushed, etc., and be generally unafraid and companionable. If this sense of comradeship is developed in foalhood it is never forgotten, even though the horse may not be broken in until it is three or four years old. Also, if they are handled they are more inclined to investigate anything unusual, and if one should get caught in a fence it is easy to approach, put a halter on the unfortunate without its doing perhaps more irreparable harm to itself, and then it can be led home and given suitable treatment.

• • •

The demand for poultry meat will be active for some time to come, both at home and abroad, and so will the market for eggs.

## Farmstead Planning

(Continued from page 25)  
inside such a windbreak and the fruit crop thus can generally be saved.

Apple trees would be planted about 17 feet apart and the same distance inside the spruce hedge. In addition to sheltering the fruit plantation, which will occupy about a third of the remaining grass area, this spruce hedge will afford extra protection for the house against the cold, southeast winds off the lake.

THIS farm family has many friends, many visitors, and we can help them, and at the same time further reduce the lawn space, by putting in a turnaround for cars in front of the house. In the centre of this is space for a flower bed about 32 by 36 feet, and additional flower beds can also be laid out along three sides of the house. The location of the turnaround could be moved slightly if necessary to allow access to the cellar for the coal truck if this type of fuel and storage is used.

The sum of these suggested changes will have reduced the area in grass to considerably less than half its original size; the walks and flower beds have straight lines and the turnaround has a simple curve which will permit most of the remaining grass to be cut with a horse-mower. Triangular beds in the south corners also will help in this problem and at least 90 per cent of the lawn can be cut with horse-power, leaving very little lawnmower pushing to be done.

All will not agree as to the grass seed to be used on farm lawns, but when we planted the seven-acre lawn at the Vermilion School of Agriculture, where the annual precipitation is only about 17 inches, we used ordinary Kentucky Blue seed. With the limited moisture we did not want to use a seed that would produce a dense growth of fine grass that would use up the soil moisture quickly. Kentucky Blue is much coarser and more open than most recommended lawn mixtures and because of this it gave very satisfactory results during dry summers. We cross-seeded the lawn with the ordinary drill closed up quite tightly to permit of the double seeding.

### Poultry Nearer House

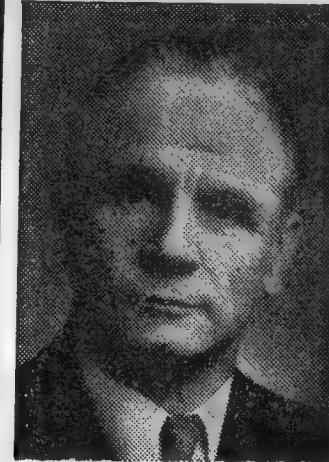
The area immediately north of the lane to the lake will be a splendid place for the poultry and a single row of spruce trees, like those around the fruit section, would provide an effective windbreak. If this land is in sod, a strip around the field should be broken and cultivated for planting next spring.

The narrow, unused corner on the plan west of the new garden site would make a very desirable place for a brooder house or for hens and chickens, as it is close to, and visible from, the kitchen. There should, however, be a single, or better still, a double row of spruce across the western end to protect this plot from the too frequent rough and cold winds from the west and northwest.

In this brief outline I have tried to meet the main problems presented by the unsatisfactory layout of this particular farmstead. Many of these difficulties are present, in whole or in part, on a great many farms, and I think I have answered this farm wife's questions fully enough to indicate in a general way what can be done to advantage in similar cases in almost any part of the prairies.

• • •

The appointment has been announced of N. N. Bentley as principal of the Vermilion School of Agriculture when it reopens in the fall of 1945. Mr. Bentley has been supervisor of crop improvement service in the Alberta Department of Agriculture for the past two years.



## FARM PROBLEMS WILL BE HANDLED WITH UNDERSTANDING BY THESE . . .

## BRACKEN CANDIDATES!

### THE LEADER - - - JOHN BRACKEN

A native Canadian, born in a log cabin in Ellisville, Ontario, in 1883, nurtured on a farm, John Bracken has a close kinship with the soil of Canada, and a real understanding of the needs of Canada's primary producers. His training, his scientific studies in Canada's economy, his practical experience in government, have all shaped his conviction that the primary producers and the workers of Canada must have greater consideration if we are to build economic stability. John Bracken is a man of the people, whose ideals and purposes should strike a responsive chord in the West.

#### ACADIA—John A. Williams

Well-known farmer of Castor. Born on a farm in Middlesex County, Ontario, 1889. On the two sections of land at Castor, where he settled in 1909, Jack goes in for mixed farming. Keenly interested in his community, he is vice-president of the Castor Board of Trade and a member of the board of directors of the East Central Irrigation Association.

#### BATTLE RIVER—George Bennett

Born in Aberdeen, Scotland, George Bennett came to Canada in 1902, and two years later took up a homestead in the Mannville district, where he still goes in for mixed farming. One of the organizers of the Alberta Wheat Pool, he was a delegate in 1924, a director in 1927, and was elected chairman of the board of directors in 1941.

#### BOW RIVER—J. Angus McKinnon

The Bow River candidate was born in this constituency forty-seven years ago. Reared on a farm, he graduated with the first class from the Olds School of Agriculture. Farms a section and a half at Dalemead and is specially interested in the improvement and modernization of farm homes. He is vice-chairman of the Agricultural Bureau of the Calgary Board of Trade.

#### CALGARY EAST — Lt.-Col. Douglas Scott Harkness, G.M.

Born Toronto, 1903, D. S. Harkness came to Calgary in 1917. Educated at Central High, Calgary, and University of Alberta, graduating with B.A. degree and honours in history. Taught at Crescent Heights High School 1929 to 1939. A captain prior to the war, went overseas in 1940, served in Sicily and Italy. In Western Europe led the 5th Canadian Anti-Tank Regiment R.C.A. Awarded the George Medal for gallantry.

#### CALGARY WEST—Arthur L. Smith, K.C.

Born at Regina, 1886, A. L. Smith attended Wesley College, University of Manitoba, graduating 1905 with Governor-General's silver medal for highest efficiency. For two years was employed in the Department of the Attorney-General of Saskatchewan. In 1910 started to practice law in Calgary, and in 1919 created a King's Counsel. He nominated John Bracken for leadership of the party in 1942.

#### EDMONTON EAST—Lt.-Col. Henry Bennett Jamieson, E.D.

Born in Edinburgh, Scotland, Henry Jamieson was educated at public school and at Coatbridge Mining College. Saw action in France and Belgium in the last war; twice wounded; won the Medaille D'Honneur. A contractor in the City of Edmonton for many years, he is at present administrative officer at A-18 C.I.T.C. Currie Barracks in Calgary. Two sons are now serving overseas.

#### JASPER-EDSON—Sydney Bamber

Born at Preston, Lancashire, England, 1895, Sydney Bamber came with his parents to Canada in 1905. Went overseas in 1915, served in France and Belgium until the end of the war. On return to Canada operated a general store at Wabamun until 1938, when he started farming. He is active in community affairs. One son is now serving overseas.

#### MACLEOD—Stanley Wyatt

Known as the "Rancher Candidate" in his riding, has railed since he was 16 years of age. Born at Jordon, Ontario, educated at St. Catherine's Collegiate Institute, he came west and in 1902 homesteaded at Claresholm where he now operates an 800-acre farm and extensive ranch lands. He is a prominent breeder of white-faced cattle. Has served his community as Mayor of Claresholm and councillor of his municipality.

#### PEACE RIVER—H. G. (Bert) Bessent

Born at Gillingham, Kent, 1895. In 1913 came west to Slave Lake. Served overseas in the Great War and with the army of occupation. Returned to Peace River Country as representative of the Royal Fruit Company. For the past five years has operated the Beatty Bros. Agency. Of twin sons in the R.C.A.F., one has made the supreme sacrifice. The other completed a tour of operations and was awarded the D.F.M.

#### WETASKIWIN—A. B. Haarstad

This Bentley district farmer was born on a homestead in Ransom County, North Dakota, 1892, and was brought by his parents to Alberta in 1901. In 1921, took over the family farm. Now operates 1,040 acres, with cattle feeding as main project. Has been prominent in the Alberta Wheat Pool and Central Alberta Feeders' Association, and is Reeve of Lacombe and president of Central Alberta Municipal Association.

## BACK BRACKEN CANDIDATES!

**What every housewife  
should know...**

*about*  
**SUGAR FOR  
CANNING**



For tasty, nourishing and economical winter desserts, most Canadian housewives will again do some preserving this year...jams, jellies and all kinds of fresh fruits..

Sugar is still very scarce. We must continue to conserve our supplies.

This year, the allowance for home canning will be the same as in 1944—ten pounds per person. Be sure to use your ration sparingly.

### HOW TO GET SUGAR FOR CANNING

Instead of special home canning sugar coupons, twenty extra preserves coupons in Ration Book No. 5 are being made available for the purchase of sugar for canning.

These coupons are good for half a pound of sugar each or the stated value in commercial preserves, for they are the same as any of your preserves coupons.

You may use any other valid preserves coupons to purchase sugar, also at half a pound each. No exchange is necessary. Your grocer will accept any valid preserves coupons when you purchase sugar for canning. There are now only two kinds of coupons for sugar. The regular sugar coupon, good for one pound of sugar; and the preserves coupon, worth half a pound of sugar.

### SUGAR FOR CANNING COUPON CALENDAR



CLIP THIS CALENDAR FOR READY REFERENCE

CLIP THIS CALENDAR FOR READY REFERENCE

#### USE ONLY AS REQUIRED

The twenty extra preserves coupons for sugar for canning will remain valid until declared invalid by the Ration Administration. You do not have to use them immediately. You will be given plenty of notice of their expiry date.

#### GUARD YOUR RATION BOOK

If you lose your ration book, the extra preserves coupons which have already been declared valid will not be replaced. It is up to each consumer to look after his or her ration book.

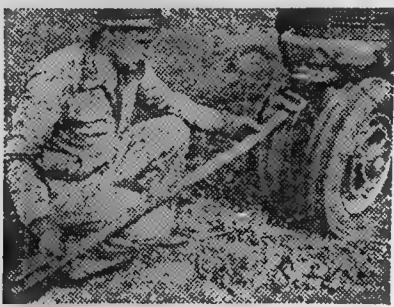
#### RATION ADMINISTRATION

THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD

**SUGAR IS SCARCE - USE IT SPARINGLY**

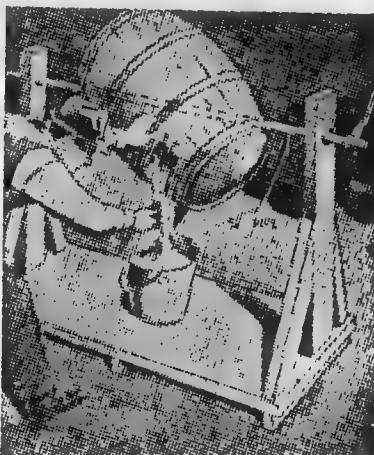
# Fancy Devices

By Courtesy Popular Mechanics Magazine

**AUTO SPRING HITCH**

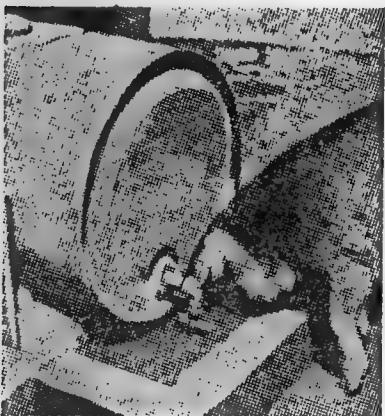
MADE from two leaves of an automobile spring welded together, a tractor hitch rigid enough to stand service abuse on farm roads or across fields has been devised by Noel S. Hanson, agronomist at the University of Nebraska College of Agriculture. The hitch is attached to a plate bolted to the rigging of the tractor and is connected with the drawbar of another tractor or the trailer hitch of a car or truck. Spring steel gives it flexibility.

★ ★

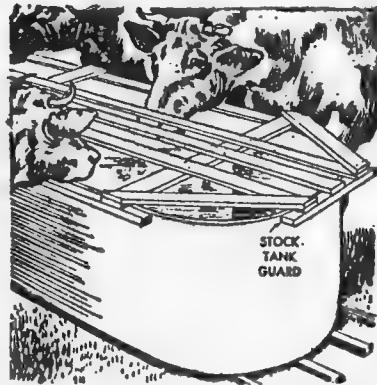
**SIMPLE SMALL-JOB CEMENT MIXER**

FARMERS, home owners and others who have an occasional job of mixing small amounts of concrete can save a lot of work by using a simple mixer like the one shown. It is made from a small barrel, keg or drum, which has a pipe axle running through it as indicated, and is fitted with a crank. The method of attaching the barrel to the axle will depend on what you have at hand. A simple way would be to weld a couple of plates to the axle and screw them to the barrel. Or you could use two malleable-iron pipe flanges, which could be screwed onto the pipe and bent to fit against the barrel sides.

★ ★

**HOG WATERER MAINTAINS SUPPLY AT CONSTANT LEVEL**

HERE'S a good way to reduce the time spent each day in watering hogs. With one filling, the device shown here will supply enough water for 50 head of hogs for a period of about two days. It consists of a metal barrel or drum, a 1-in. faucet and some pipe fittings. The drum should have a tightly-fitting screw cap with a gasket to make it airtight. To install the waterer, mount the drum with the side cap on top to facilitate filling. Then screw a nipple of suitable size into the vent, and attach an elbow and faucet. With the drum set in place over a watering trough, close the faucet, remove the cap and pour in water. Then replace the cap so that it is airtight and open the faucet. Water will flow until the level in the trough reaches the faucet and shuts off the air intake into the drum, thus maintaining a constant level in the trough.

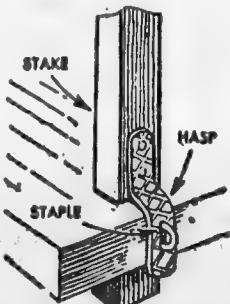
**GUARD ON STOCK WATERING TANK**

TO keep cattle from crowding each other at the watering tank, one farmer uses a guard which forces the animals to drink at each side of the tank. The guard also is used as a support for covering the tank to prevent freezing. Cleats fit along the sides and ends of the tank to hold the guard in place.—A. M. Wettach, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.

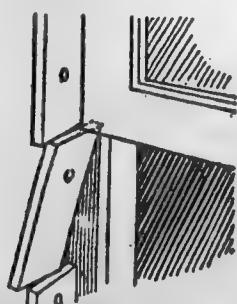
★ ★

**HASPS FOR TRUCK-BODY STAKES**

TO keep stakes in the body of his truck from bouncing out, one driver cut hasps from an old auto tire and nailed them to the stakes. When slipped over staples projecting from the truck floor, the hasps hold securely but may be lifted for removal without bothering with keys or pins. Slots in the hasps must be short enough to provide a tight fit on the staples.



★ ★

**TO HOLD BARN SASH OPEN**

IF your barn windows do not have weights or pins to keep the lower sash open for ventilation, cut out a section of the stop on one side of each window and pivot it as shown. The pivoted section then can be turned to engage the lower edge of the sash and keep it in a raised position. Before pivoting the stops, determine the height at which you want the sash raised and then cut out the sections accordingly.

# Welcome to CALGARY Folks!

COME AND VISIT US STAMPEDE WEEK and get a taste of real old Western hospitality. Thrill to the sight of spectacular cowboy sports and chuck-wagon races. Visit all the livestock and handicraft exhibits. You'll find something of interest for every member of the family.

Shop in Calgary's modern stores . . . visit our unique Dinosaur Park and our Zoo. Come and relax and enjoy yourself . . . you'll go back to your tasks with new vigor.

## BE SURE TO VISIT CALGARY The FRIENDLY CITY OF THE FOOTHILLS

ANDREW DAVISON,  
*Mayor*J. M. MILLER,  
*City Clerk*

### Glass for Automobiles, All Models, Prompt Shipment THE BENNETT GLASS CO. LTD.

M 1778

228 - 7th Avenue East,

CALGARY

### 60th Year of CANADA'S GREATEST SHOW!

# CALGARY EXHIBITION and STAMPEDE

JULY 9th to 14th, 1945



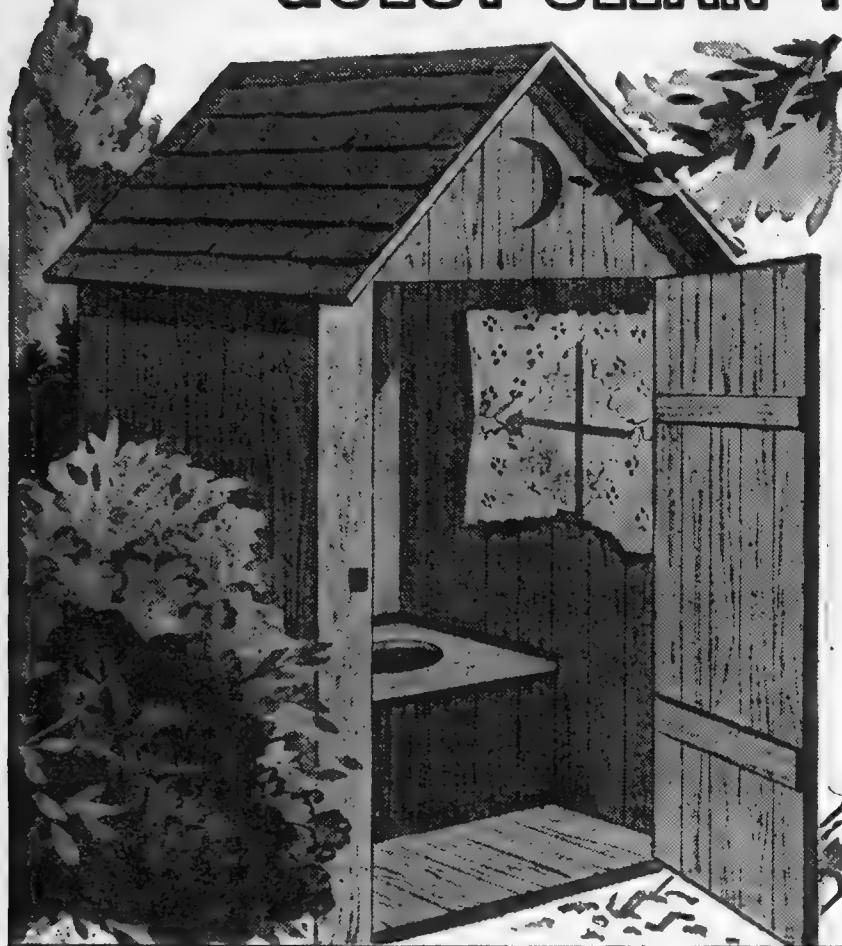
SIX thrill-packed days . . . featuring the greatest round-up of spectacular entertainment in the world with the West's finest Livestock and Agricultural exhibits. Action-packed Stampede, Running Races, Chuck Wagon Races, magnificent Grandstand performances daily . . . stupendous FIREWORKS, Monday and Saturday. PLAN TO ATTEND!

Write for seat reservations entry forms and general information direct to:

### CALGARY EXHIBITION and STAMPEDE Ltd.

R. W. Ward, Pres. J. Chas. Yule, Gen. Mgr.  
CALGARY ALBERTA

# KEEP YOUR OUTHOUSE "GUEST-CLEAN"!



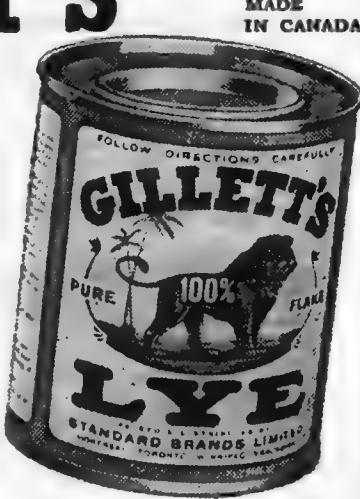
## GILLETT'S

**COMPLETELY DESTROYS  
CONTENTS...NO MESS...  
NO ODOR**

SPIC-AND-SPAN and clean-smelling—"ready-for-company"—that's the way your outhouse will always be if you use Gillett's Lye. Just shake in half a tin—full-strength—once a week! Contents completely disappear. Odor, too.

Your husband will want to keep a tin handy in the barn—Gillett's Lye is such a grand sterilizer and deodorizer. Used in solution\*, it makes a really effective spray and general cleanser.

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grease and grime. Turns out fine household soap, too—at less than 1¢ a bar. Get a couple of tins right away. It's a downright work and money saver!

\*Never dissolve lye in hot water. The churning, cleansing action of the lye itself heats the water.

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**Farm and Ranch housewife**  
DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE RURAL WOMEN OF WESTERN CANADA

## HOMEMAKING and HOMEKEEPING

By BETTY BROWN

DEAR COUSIN JANET, — Here I am again, visiting out at Aunt Annie's and, as usual, whenever I come out here I pick up a fund of helpful ideas for homemaking and homekeeping. I shall pass along a few of them to you, Janey, and hope you'll find them helpful.

I noticed some water rims on Aunty's enamelled pans, and watched to see what she'd do to remove them. She rubbed them with vinegar and salt made into a paste. Sometimes she said she dips the used half of a lemon into salt and rubs over stains until they disappear. Easy, isn't it?

A bit or string in the parowax used to seal jelly jars makes the removal of the wax very easy. Leave the string sticking up through the wax.

For safety, can all vegetables immediately after picking. If they are allowed to stand in a warm kitchen, flat-sour may develop.

Jars for canning should have new rubbers each year. To use an old rubber may waste both the contents of the jar and the time spent in canning it.

With no fire after supper in summer, one often needs hot water before bedtime. Aunty sets a large pot of water on the stove while cooking supper and lets it boil, keeping it covered. It keeps hot until bedtime, and comes in handy for many things — shaving, washing stockings, bathing baby, and if a cup of tea is desired, the hot water will reach boiling point in the tea kettle over lighted paper or a few little sticks of kindling, in a few minutes.

Flower cuttings can be sent long distances without fear of wilting if care is taken in packaging. Cut a large sponge in convenient places, moisten it well, and insert the flower stems where the sponge has been cut. Pack the flowers securely and they will travel safely for great distances.

When you take a vacation and want your plants to stay healthy while you're away, place a basin of water beside the plants and make a wick from a length of old cotton about the thickness of a candlewick. Place one end in the water, and bury the other in the flower pot. This feeds the plant steadily while you are away.

Lettuce will produce firmer and whiter heads if tied up as you do cauliflower.

If cabbage plants turn a pinkish yellow, there are maggots at the roots, so Uncle Robert says. As a preventive he dips the root of the cabbage in a solution of corrosive sublimate, when setting out the plants. Buy 15 or 20

cents worth and dissolve in about 20 quarts of water. If the plants are already set out, and the maggots are present, pour a cupful of the solution around the plant so that it will run down the stem to the root. Repeat in a week or 10 days. This is a sure cure.

I notice that Aunty has several rows in her garden of tiny rhubarb plants. She says she raises a fresh lot of plants from seed about every fourth year. Rhubarb beds soon "run out", and in this way she always has young, tender plants coming along.

We are all fond of spinach here at Aunty's, and have it in some form almost every day. Aunty always picks a generous quantity, as she says it has an unbelievable way of shrinking in the cooking. She cooks it in as little water as possible without burning. Then she chops it finely, and adds a little salt and pepper and a generous piece of butter. If serving for dinner, as a second vegetable, it will be complete as it is. If for supper, she spreads it on a platter, arranges poached eggs on top, and garnishes with fingers of toast. Sometimes she arranges slices of hard-boiled eggs on a pyrex platter of spinach, covers the whole with grated cheese, and pops into the oven until the cheese melts and burns somewhat. Another way is to dispose a tablespoonful of cooked spinach on slices of toast, and on the top arrange slices of fried bacon.

We had our first treat of fresh raspberries from the garden today. Aunty is going to make us some raspberry vinegar as soon as they become more plentiful. She has given me her recipe to take home. I'll pass it on to you, and then close my letter.

Put two quarts of raspberries in a large bowl, add 4 cups of vinegar and let stand over night. Strain and squeeze through cheesecloth. Pour this juice over two more quarts of berries, and let stand over night. Strain, add 6 cups of sugar and bring to a good boil. Seal airtight. —BETTY.

• • •

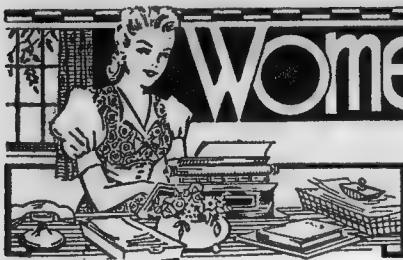
### PERFECTLY FORMED PIE SHELLS

If your pie shells bubble or shrink during baking, bake them between two pie tins of the same size. The tins should be of light material such as tin or aluminum. After 10 minutes in the oven, remove the top tin and continue baking until as brown as desired. The result will be a smooth-bottomed shell that is perfectly formed.

### DISHPAN PHILOSOPHER

I FIND it hard to celebrate this peace of which folks preach and prate. It makes three victories for me, and soon, I guess, my fourth I'll see. Well, three long wars in one short life is altogether too much strife. Our progress doesn't mean a thing if every now and then we fling our youth into a dreadful war, no matter what we fight it for. With man now grown so wondrous wise you'd think some way he would devise to settle disputes with a pen and never use the sword again.

I guess that's what we hope to do if San Francisco plans go through. It's nothing else but common sense to banish wars in self-defence. One more Great War, at war's new pace, would sweep away the human race.



# Womens Forum

## First Prize

IN my recent spring-cleaning I concentrated on the living-room windows which looked dingy in the new sunshine. I decided on the simplicity treatment, neat, clean, plain, and as my windows are small, in order to make them appear larger, I chose ivory enamel, the same shade as the walls, so there was no marked contrast; and gave the dark brown varnished wood-work, three coats of enamel, after first washing it in lye water.

Blinds were the next consideration. They were old and soiled, so I took them off the rollers, gave them a good cleaning on the kitchen table with a rag and warm water to which a little household ammonia was added, and pressed with a moderately hot iron. I remounted them inside out and turning end to end, after making a new hem on the bottom edge and inserting a lath. For an attractive pull, I chain-stitched a string in ivory thread and attached to it a brass curtain ring covered with a crochet stitch in the same thread. I bored a hole through the middle of the lath and tied the plain end of the string through it. The blinds are cream, and fortunately

to be used as resting-places for any chance objects, not even plants. In summer I have outside window-boxes full of bloom, petunias, pansies, marigolds, stocks, and part of my window renovation will be to paint the boxes a fresh, light green. I must confess that I intensely dislike a window-full of untidy, straggly plants in tin cans, some with the original wrappers, others encased in gaudy tissue. However well the room is furnished, the effect is spoiled, and on the other hand attractively dressed windows can make a room where simple good taste is the keynote.—Mrs. Farmer.

• • •

## Second Prize

I'D like to tell you how I fixed up our bedroom at very little cost. When we first started up housekeeping, we had very little above the bare necessities to make a home. The bedroom, however, was the worst. It was really bare, the only furniture being a bed, painted blue, and a cheap, cardboard clothes cupboard. For a few days I gazed longingly at the lovely bedroom suites in the catalogues (at prices far above our pocket book), then I took stock of what was available around the house and granaries, and set to work.

First, I located two orange crates. These I stood on end (both openings to the front), about six inches apart. Across the top I nailed two boards from end to end, the same width as the boxes, making a smooth top. Then I nailed a narrow board at the back near the bottom to hold it firm. I managed to get a few yards of flowered cretonne and with some of this I made a full skirt for the boxes and a cover for the top. Now, at last, I had a "vanity dresser"—or at least some place to sit my dressing set, etc., and the four inside shelves hold sheets, pillow slips, underwear, socks, and all sorts of things. The space between the two boxes I used to pile our shoes in, out of sight and dust. I got a round cheese keg from the grocer and covered it with the same material, leaving the lid covered separately. It can then be used to keep things in, and makes a nice seat by the dresser. I also hung a mirror above the dresser.

I hadn't managed to get any curtains or a bedspread, but I still had quite a lot of flour sacks from the bundle I'd bought for making sheets, dish towels, etc. I washed and bleached some of these to make curtains. One length of the sack wasn't long enough, so I had to join another piece on, but it worked out fine as the tie-backs were in the right place to cover the joined place and so not be noticed. We needed a bedside table, so I took an apple box and put a shelf in it. Then I made a flour bag skirt and top cover for it. The cover opens at the front and the inside shelves are used for books and magazines, handy if you like to read in bed. The top is used to sit the lamp, clock, ash-tray, etc., on. The cover on the dresser and seat was blue with gold flowers, so I dyed the curtains and apple-box cover gold.

I still had no bedspread, so I made one. I took well bleached flour sacks and cut each into four squares, as many as I needed to well cover the bed, and sewed them all together. I dyed some more sacks the same shade of gold as the curtains, then cut them out in the shape of butterflies. I then appliquéd one of these on each white square of the bedspread with blue thread.

I am well pleased with the result. If your mincer needs oiling use a few drops of glycerine for this. It will never taste should it come into contact with any food, and yet will make mincing easy.

I hope this helps some other young girls just starting up housekeeping and who can't afford to furnish their homes the way they'd like to, but have hopes for better things in the future.

"Hubby's Pal," Sask.

Cook spinach with only the water that clings to the leaves after washing. Do not over-cook!

To make lettuce cups for salad, take two leaves of lettuce and cut a V-shaped piece out of the stem end of each. Then fit one V into the other, and place on salad plate to form a cup.

Bacon fat or butter rubbed over potatoes before baking prevents cracking and adds to the flavour and appearance of the potatoes.

## UNSAFE at HOME



Alberta Industrial Accident Prevention Association.

none of the springs were broken. Of course, I first polished the glass inside and out with clean rags and soft water to which a little coal-oil was added. This gives a bright, sparkling finish, more so than a prepared powder, I find.

Then the curtains. It is almost impossible to get rayon or net or any kind of filmy material at the present time for a reasonable price, but I was lucky to secure cotton voile in ivory. I made them on tailored lines with plain inch and a half hems along the sides and bottom. They were long enough to come a little way below the sills, and hung in straight, easy folds, no fancy tie-backs or studied draping. I made a wide hem at the top through which the rod could pass easily. To make the windows appear still larger I had the handy man move the curtain brackets two inches further on the wall at each side of the window, and this gave a greater space of glass for the out-door picture. In winter I shall have flowered cretonne curtains for warmth and brightness.

In keeping with my scheme of severe simplicity, I don't allow the sills

Chopped salted peanuts mixed with a little dark brown sugar give a crunchy coating to finger lengths of cakes or to date, raisin or coconut sticks. Try this next time you are fixing up a trayful of party cakes for your tea table.

*The flavour is delicious*

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YOU'LL NEVER KNOW  
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**OGILVIE FLOUR**

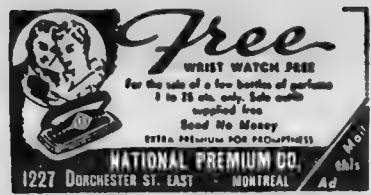
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? ? ? ? ?

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Pinkham's Compound is what is known as a uterine sedative because it has a soothing effect on one of woman's most important organs.

It is made from wholesome roots

and herbs (plus Vitamin B<sub>1</sub>). It HELPS NATURE. A very sensible thing to do!

Buy a bottle of Lydia Pinkham's Compound today. Just see if you're not delighted with results. Follow label directions.

**Lydia E. Pinkham's VEGETABLE COMPOUND**

## Country Diary

THE trickiness — one might almost too full for song, and what welcome glutony their's is, so unlike that of the grasshopper and gopher. Sparrows, too, are silent, worried with the housing problem, and too busy to be communicative, flying around with wisps of straw and bits of rag and string. The Franklin gulls wheel high and higher and swoop screaming down to earth.

At night planets sail between the constellations, the dipper is once more a plough, and the moon in its first waning lights up the roads and pasture paths for the passing traveller—that "parish lantern" of Jane Austin's day when evening socials were arranged to fit the full moon.

We have travelled very slowly to the advent of summer, and the scenes around us have gradually come to that beauty that our eyes have longed to see for so long. It is a beauty that means fruitfulness, not merely a passing pleasing of the senses. The hard-wrought order of the fields is beautiful, so is that of the health-giving garden. And the setting for it all is Nature's garden in the fresh sweetness of early summer's opulence. There has been a swift rally of leaves, complete fulfillment of the buds, and June's own roses, our chosen symbol, are coming nearer.

Up at sunrise and out into the dewy world (I admire Mr. Pepys!) long shadows on the grass, sun just touching the tree-tops, as fine a June morning as ever I beheld. "A new-coined day to fling away, and all the stars to spend." Well, at one time it might have been so, but not in these days when "the daily round, the common task" literally keep one down to earth. Carrying water from the well after watering the calves to a new, young saskatoon bush is a pre-breakfast chore that pleases the first lady mightily, and gives a flash of pleasure to me, because the path goes right by a clump of silver willow that I guard and watch for every June. What a divine fragrance comes on the morning air from those little yellow stars of blossoms. Its name is "Russian Olive", so I am told, in some countries.

In June the meadow-lark sings all day in the fields, in peals of silvery cadence to the warming sun, and the blackbird's song "runs down, a brook of laughter, through the air." The robins are stuffed round with worms

stage a sit-down strike is lack of oil! So keep the can handy.

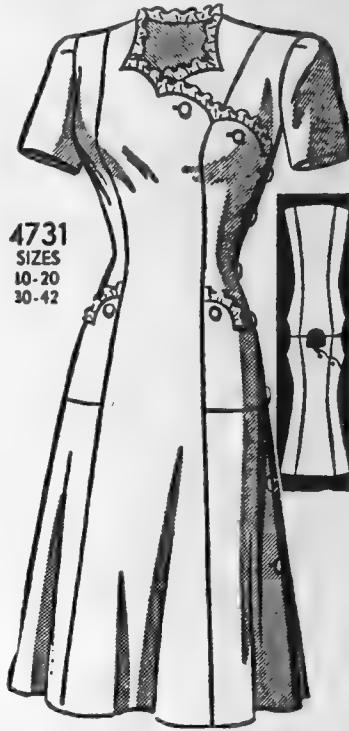
When boiling laundry starch add a small daub of butter or lard to the mixture. Then you'll find to your delight that you can iron the starched pieces almost at once.

Moths find epsom salts as unpleasing as humans do. So you'll be ahead of the game if you sprinkle salts in the pockets, etc., of a woollen garment before laying away. Works just as well as moth balls and leaves none of that pungent tell-tale odor.

Use small squares of adhesive tape on the bottom of the old-style salt and pepper shakers. Quicker and easier than fussing with corks that have a tendency to break or slip inside.

Never press woollen garments completely dry: better place on a hanger when partially dry . . . pat out the seams with hands and leave to dry.

## PERT PATTERN



4731  
SIZES  
10-20  
30-42

Princess lines to slim you, ruffles to make you pretty, buttons to fasten briskly down the side. Pattern 4731 adds up to easy sewing. Leave ruffles off if you prefer.

Pattern 4731 comes in sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20; 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42. Size 16, 3 1/4 yards 35-inch.

Send TWENTY CENTS (20c) in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this pattern. Print plainly SIZE, NAME, ADDRESS, STYLE NUMBER.

Send your order to Farm and Ranch Review, Pattern Dept., Calgary, Alta.

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## ORANGE LILY SUPPOSITORIES

Used for 45 years. Safe, antiseptic and cleansing. A local application to relieve inflammation and congestion.

Send 10c for 10 days' trial and descriptive literature.

**MRS. LYDIA W. LADD**  
Box 191, Windsor, Ont., Dept. 4B

Remember, the most prevalent reason that makes the sewing machine

# SELECTED RECIPES

THE bride's cooking has always been a target for jokers whether she deserves it or not. Their jokes invariably run to tea biscuits, but poor biscuit makers are not limited to brides only.

Today, the home economist of the Consumer Section, Dominion Department of Agriculture, give some reasons for biscuit failures, and explicit ways of avoiding them.

Too much fat makes crumbly compact biscuits; however, with too little fat they will not be tender, and the crust may be hard and pale in colour.

The amount of liquid determines the softness. Too much liquid may result in a hard crust and the biscuits will not hold their shape. Too little liquid results in a hard biscuit with a taste of uncooked flour.

The fat and flour must be blended lightly until the mixture resembles coarse meal. This can be done deftly with the fingers or with a special wire blender.

The shape and texture also depends largely on the way in which the dough is handled. A little kneading is necessary but only for about half a minute—to produce light, fluffy, well shaped biscuits. If the dough is not kneaded the biscuits are apt to be crusty and flat but light,—but with too much handling they may be tough, flat, and close grained.

Biscuits should be placed well apart on the baking sheet if crusty sides are preferred. It is better to use a sheet or a pan with low sides as this helps to give a better texture and colour.

A very hot oven, 425° F., bakes the biscuits quickly and prevents drying.

The liquid may be milk, tomato juice or water. Tomato juice adds flavour and gives a slightly pink biscuit. As they dry out very quickly when made with tomato juice or water, they are best when used hot and fresh.

## TEA BISCUITS

2 cups all-purpose flour  
3 teaspoons baking powder  
1 teaspoon salt  
3 tablespoons fat  
2/3 cup milk

Mix and sift dry ingredients. Cut in the shortening, using finger tips or a pastry blender, until mixture resembles coarse meal. Add milk slowly and mix to a soft dough. Roll to 1/4 inch thickness on a floured board. Cut, place in a baking sheet and bake in a

very hot oven, 425° F., for 12 to 15 minutes.

## VARIATIONS

### *Tomato Dumplings:*

Heat 1 1/2 cups tomato juice to boiling point and pour into a square cake pan. Place biscuits in the hot tomato juice and bake as plain biscuits.

These dumplings may also be cooked in a saucepan on top of the stove if desired but they will not have the brown crusty top.

## CHEESE PINWHEELS

Roll dough into a rectangle 1/2 inch thick. Sprinkle with 1/2 cup grated cheese. Roll up like a jelly roll, cut into inch-thick slices and bake, cut side down.

## BUTTERSCOTCH ROLLS

1 recipe tea biscuits  
1/3 cup mild-flavoured fat, partly butter

1/3 cup firmly packed brown sugar  
Prepare biscuit dough and roll into oblong piece, 1/4 inch thick; spread with creamed mixture of fat and brown sugar. Roll as for jelly roll and cut in 1-inch slices; place slices in greased pan or muffin pans and bake in hot oven, 400° F., for 20 minutes.

## CARAMEL SPANISH CREAM

2 cups milk  
1/2 cup sugar  
1 1/2 tablespoons gelatine  
1/4 teaspoon salt  
1/2 cup boiling water  
1/4 cup cold water  
3 eggs  
1 tablespoon butter

Soak gelatine in 1/4 cup water. Melt butter. Add 1/4 cup sugar. Stir constantly until golden brown. Add 1/2 cup boiling water. Stir until sugar is dissolved. Add salt, milk and remaining sugar. Bring to boiling. Pour over well beaten egg yolks. Return to stove. Stir until mixture coats the spoon. Add soaked gelatine. Cook 1 minute. Pour over stiffly beaten egg whites. Mix thoroughly. Pour into wet mould. When set, turn out.

• • •

**QUESTION.** How can I restore the fragrance to a sweet grass basket?

**Answer.** Just as soon as the basket begins to lose its fragrance, dip it in boiling water. When it dries the fragrance will be there again.

• • •

**Q.** How can I remove oil and grease stains from brown or tan shoes?

**A.** By applying lemon juice and then polishing as usual.

# Melty-Rich... and Sugarless!



**GOT A CAKE-HUNGRY FAMILY — but an almost-empty sugar tin? Then try Magic's luscious, yummy-rich Mocha Layer Cake—it doesn't call for so much as a speck of precious sugar!**

All cakes call for Magic, though, to help insure that "m-m-delicious" flavor, that fluffy, super-fine texture. Pure and dependable, Magic makes all baked dishes taste better—helps protect precious ingredients, cuts food waste. Follow the advice of Canada's leading cookery experts always bake with Magic!

### MAGIC MOCHA LAYER CAKE

1/2 cup shortening      1/4 tsp. salt  
3/4 cup white corn syrup      2 eggs, unbeaten  
2 1/4 cups sifted cake flour      1/4 cup milk  
2 1/4 tsp. Magic Baking Powder  
1 1/2 tsp. vanilla extract

Work shortening until creamy. Add syrup gradually, beating continuously. Stir in 1/4 of sifted ingredients. Beat in eggs, one at a time. Add remaining flour mixture alternately with milk, beating after each addition. Add vanilla. Bake in 2 greased 8" layer cake pans in 375°F. oven 30 min. or until done. Top and fill with

**Mocha icing:** Combine whites of 2 eggs, 1/2 cup corn syrup and 4 tablespoons strong Chase & Sanborn coffee in top of double boiler. Cook over rapidly boiling water for 7 minutes beating with egg beater. Remove from fire, add 1 sq. melted chocolate and continue beating until mixture stands in peaks. Shave 1/2 sq. chocolate in thin pieces over top.

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MADE IN CANADA

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**WANTED**—Girl for Housework. No cooking. Good home. Mrs. E. Sklar, 501 Sonora Ave., Calgary, Alta.

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This ad. is addressed to a man who is concerned about his future security and interested in getting a business of his own. He may be too old for heavy work, or young and exempt from military service. Perhaps his income is uncertain or not enough to meet present-day demands. He may be discouraged, but if he has good references and a car, there is a possibility of him qualifying for better than average earnings. He should forward full personal history to the advertiser, Box 22, Farm and Ranch Review, Calgary.

**FOR SALE**

**GOOD**, used thresher belting for sale, any length, any width, butt joint or endless, as preferred. 4, 5, 6 or 8 ply. Delivery from stock. Write us for prices. Joseph Robb & Co. Limited, 123 St. Paul St., West, Montreal 1, Quebec.

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**TRAPPERS** should club together and bring their furs to Vancouver. We refund your fare to Vancouver on a lot valued at \$1,000.00 or more; especially wanted are Beaver, Muskrat, Mink, Otter, Marten, Weasel. Top price guaranteed. This offer good until July 1st. J. H. Munro Ltd. (Established 33 years), 1363 Kingsway, Vancouver, B.C. (Seneca root also wanted.)

**F FARMS & RANCHES FOR SALE**

**CANADIAN** Pacific Railway, Farm Lands, partially improved and unimproved, also grazing land in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. Desirable terms. For particulars apply to Asst. Sup't. Sales, 957, Dept. Natural Resources, Calgary.

480 acres, east of Innisfail 470 ac. cult., near gravel highway. Five-room, stucco house, electricity; large barns and sheds, shop, garage, chicken house, granaries, good well, excellent water. 640 ac. lease adjoining. Owner carries 70 to 100 cattle. One-third crop if sold soon. \$26 per ac. with \$7,000.00 cash. Early possession.

1,120 acres. — Carstairs District. 700 ac. cult.; 385 seeded, balance summerfallow and hay; fair buildings; creek in pasture. Gravel road, two miles; elevators, 8 miles. For sale as going concern; or land at \$21.00 per acre; large cash payment.

1,440 acres—South-east of Stettler, with 900 acres cult., 635 acres seeded, balance summerfallow. This is good, black loam, no sand or stones. Eight-roomed house and all necessary buildings, granaries for 15,000 bushels. Good wells with best of water. 6 miles to elevator; rural mail, telephone, good roads; town, 21 miles. Must be sold, owner going to England to live; land with crop included, \$10.00 per acre. 50 cows and calves with 75 head of stockers all good Aberdeen-Angus cattle, together with tractors and all farm machinery can be purchased at fair valuation. Some terms on land if required. Immediate possession.

1,120 acres.—Stettler District. 400 ac. cult., 320 ac. hay meadow. (11 quarters of leased pasture). Fine, modern 9-room house; large barn, shop, garage, corrals, stock scale, good wells; elevator, 4 miles; town, 10 miles. Buildings, hay and pasture land. Immediately available. Full price, \$12,000, with \$8,000 cash. Owner ill, must sell.

1,240 acres on Buffalo Lake, two miles of lake front. 125 acres cult., 150 acres seeded to brome, balance rolling pasture land. Five-room house, full basement; log barn. Three miles to gravel highway. Full price, \$7,000. This is excellent value. Owner aged and ill.

287 acres on gravel highway, 30 miles east of Lacombe. 100 acres cult., balance hay and pasture. Good four-room house, small barn, good water. School, half a mile; town, 3½ miles. Full price, \$3,200 cash. Early possession.

480 acres—Cochrane District. 160 acres cult., balance hay and pasture. Good well and windmill; comfortable four-room house. All necessary outbuildings. Two miles to gravel and school bus (with 70 acre crop included, \$17.50 per acre). Possession July 15th. Some terms.

1,120 acres—Three Hills District. 1,100 acres cultivated. All gumbo wheat land, about 600 acres seeded, balance summerfallow. Fair house, electricity, two drilled wells. Best of water, large barn and outbuildings. Town and gravel highway, 3½ miles; (land with crop, summerfallow cultivated, and premium paid on \$10 per acre hail insurance, \$35.00 per acre.) Immediate possession. \$20,000.00 cash required.

C. H. MAGEE, FARM LANDS DIVISION, FRANK FREEZE COPE AGENCIES LTD., 229 - 8th Avenue West, Calgary, Alta.

**RANCH FOR SALE** — Fully equipped, 1,600 acres, 1,000 owned. 140 Herefords. Big Valley, 2½ miles. Coal mine, 2. Gravel road, Box 38, Big Valley, Alberta.

**ROSEDALE RANCH** — 3,000 acres. Situate in the Camrose District, one mile south of Bittern Lake, on C.P.R. main line. Abundance of feed, range, water, etc. To close an estate. See or write The Canada Permanent Trust Company, 10126 - 100th Street, Edmonton, Alta.

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**EXPERT WATCH AND JEWELLERY REPAIRING, DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD AND SILVER PURCHASED.** Send or bring to HENRY BIRKS & SONS (Western) Limited, Calgary

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**ABERDEEN-ANGUS** Cattle — Chas. Ellett, Sandy Lake Stock Farm, R.R. 2, South Edmonton, Alta.

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**WRINKLES DISAPPEAR** in two minutes or money back. Men, women, if you have age lines or enlarged pores try our amazing new cream. No massaging. Immediate results. Positively harmless. Complete satisfaction or money refunded. Price, \$2.50 per jar, postpaid. G. Grattan, Station L, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

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**PERMANENT WAVE SETS**—Hair waving at home without discomfort, without appointment, no electricity; no heat required. Professional-like wave that lasts six months. Used on all types of hair. Outfit contains 50 curlers, 3 ingredients and shampoo. Complete with easy-to-follow instructions. Satisfaction guaranteed. Only \$1.15 postpaid. G. Grattan, Station L, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

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Add return postage.  
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**ROLLS DEVELOPED AND PRINTED**, 25c or 8 reprints, 25c. Fast service; personal skilled attention to every order. Cut Rate quality would cost you more elsewhere. Cut Rate Photo Service, Dept. E, Box 236, Regina, Sask.

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**MAYTAG** Washer and Engine Repairs carefully done by trained mechanics. A full stock of parts on hand for Maytag repairs, also wringer rolls for most makes. The Maytag Co. Ltd., Calgary and Regina.

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**DON'T MISS THE BOAT!** The season is getting on and if you don't soon order your chicks it will be too late to catch the early markets. All the eggs and poultry meat you can produce will be needed next Fall. The liberation of Europe is going to open up a tremendous market for all kinds of food. It's our duty to keep them alive by pouring in the food, as fast as our armies clear out the Nazi Hordes. We can give prompt delivery on day-old, non-sexed pullet or cockerel chicks in all popular pure breeds and hybrid crosses. Prices greatly reduced for June and will be reduced again after June 16th. Also 8-week-old and older free-range pullets. Free catalogue. Tweedie Chick Hatcheries Limited, Fergus, Ontario.

**GOOD, STEADY PROFITS** are waiting—"Invest in the best" with Top Notch chicks. There is no guessing about health and livability when you order Top Notch chicks. Top Notch years of successfully serving the poultry industry is your "Buying Guide" to genuine quality. Remember these important facts about Top Notch chicks—they are bred to bring you bigger egg yield—grow into heavy meat producers—faster. Remember, too, every Top Notch chick comes from Government Approved blood-tested parents. Prices of a few breeds for June delivery: Non-sexed: White Leghorns, Barred Rock x White Leghorns, Austra Whites, \$9.95; Barred Rocks, New Hampshires, New Hampshire x Barred Rocks, \$10.95; Assorted Light and Medium Breeds, \$8.95; Assorted Heavies, \$9.95. Pullets: White Leghorns, Barred Rock x White Leghorns, Austra White, \$20.95; Barred Rocks, New Hampshire x Barred Rocks, \$17.95; New Hampshires, \$18.95; Assorted Light and Medium Breeds, \$18.95. Assorted Heavies, \$15.95. Cockerels: White Leghorns, \$1.50; Barred Rocks, New Hampshire x Barred Rocks, \$10.95; New Hampshires, \$9.95; Assorted Heavies, \$9.95; White Leghorn x Barred Rocks, \$4.95. Prices after June 15th lower. Send for complete price list. Also 8-week-old and older free-range pullets. Top Notch Chickeries, Guelph, Ontario.

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Cleans, sterilizes tiny digestive tracts and ensures livability. It's easy to add a teaspoonful of Chick Zone per quart to your chicks' first drink.

Get it TODAY, 6 oz., 40c.; 12 oz., 75c postpaid; 25 oz., 90c; ½ gal., \$1.50; 1-gal., \$2.75. Express collect.

The Life Saver of Baby Chicks!

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**R.O.P. SIRED VIGO-PEP CHICKS**

FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

1500 W. Leg. Unsexed.  
1000 W. Leg. Pullets  
1000 W. Leg. Cockerels  
1000 New Hampshires.

Also bookings available for delivery Early June. (Most all breeds.)



T. G. Sharpe  
"Special Select" Vigo-Pep Chicks are produced by flocks mated to R.O.P. pedigree males from trap-nested hens with records of 200 eggs or over. Vigo-Pep Chicks are available from B.C. or Alberta stock.

**STARTED CHICKS**

Several hundred started Leghorns, Pullets and unsexed, 10 days to 2 weeks old. These chicks are being offered at a special brooder chick prices while they last. Phone or wire for immediate delivery.

Per 100: Stand. Spec. Sel.  
W. Leghorns \$13.00 \$14.00  
W. Leghorn Pullets 26.00 28.00  
Hamps., Reds, B. Rocks 15.00 16.00  
Hamps., Reds, B.R. Pullets 24.00 26.00  
Leghorn Cockerels, \$3; Hvy. Cockerels, \$9.

Only limited number of Vigo-Pep chicks will be available for delivery early June. Last hatch, June 10. Order now to avoid disappointment.

Hear "Vagabonds of the Prairies" every Tuesday, 9:30 p.m. M.D.T., over CFCN Calgary, 1010 kc.

**ALBERTA ELECTRIC HATCHERIES**  
2417C - 1A Street S.E., CALGARY, ALTA.

**STEWART CHICKS**

They LIVE — They GROW  
They LAY — They PAY  
**STEWART** "Special Quality" chicks are from selected flocks headed by Pedigreed cockerels from trap-nested hens with records from 200 to 300 eggs. All Stewart chicks are from Government Approved, blood-tested flocks. 100% live arrivals. Pullet 96% accuracy guaranteed.

**FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY**  
2000 W. Leg. unsexed  
3000 W. Leg. Pullets  
5000 N. Hamps. unsexed  
1500 N. Hamps. Pullets  
Call, Wire or Write at Once for Immediate Shipment.

**REDUCED PRICES**

Stewart Quality. Special Quality

	Per 100	50	Per 100	50
W. Leg., unsexed	13.00	7.00	14.00	7.50
W. Leg., pullets	26.00	13.50	28.00	14.50
B. Rock., pullets	24.00	12.50	26.00	13.50
N. Hamp., unsexed	15.00	8.00	16.00	8.50
N. Hamp., pullets	24.00	12.50	26.00	13.50
R.I. Reds, unsexed	15.00	8.00	16.00	8.50
R.I. Reds, pullets	24.00	12.50	26.00	13.50
White Leghorn Cockerels, Per 100	\$3.00			
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40,000 chicks hatched weekly. Send today for Stewart's large, illustrated Catalogue and Poultry Book. By ordering now, you will get preference of delivery dates.

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"Real Egg Machines"



Four hatches each week. Immediate delivery on R.O.P. Sired White Leghorns.

Rush Your ORDER TODAY.

**REDUCED PRICES**

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100	50	25	100	50	25
F.O.B. ABBOTSFORD, B.C.					
Spec. Mating					
14.00 7.50 3.75-N. Hamps.	-16.00	8.50 4.25			
26.00 13.50 6.75-N. H. Pul.	-28.00	14.50 7.25			
9.00 5.00 3.00-N.H. Ckl.	-11.00	6.00 3.25			
R.O.P. Sired					
13.00 7.00 3.50-W. Leg.	-15.00	8.00 4.00			
27.00 14.00 7.00-W.L. Pul.	-29.00	15.00 7.50			
3.00 2.00 1.00-W.L. Ckl.	-4.00	2.50 1.50			

F.O.B. CALGARY, EDMONTON

R.O.P. Sired

13.00 7.00 3.50-W. Leg.	-14.00	7.50 3.75
26.00 13.50 6.75-W.L. Pul.	-28.00	14.50 7.25
3.00 2.00 1.00-W.L. Ckl.	-4.00	2.50 1.50

Spec. Mating

15.00 8.00 4.00-B. Rocks	-16.00	8.50 4.25
24.00 12.50 6.50-B.R. Pul.	-26.00	13.50 6.75
11.00 6.00 3.25-B.R. Ckl.	-12.00	6.50 3.25
15.00 8.00 4.00-N. Hamp.	-16.00	8.50 4.25
24.00 12.50 6.50-N.H. Pul.	-26.00	13.50 6.75
10.00 5.50 3.00-N.H. Ckl.	-12.00	6.50 3.25

F.O.B. MAN. and SASK. BRANCHES

13.25 7.10 3.80-W. Leg.	-14.75	7.85 4.20
26.50 13.75 7.10-W.L. Pul.	-29.00	15.00 7.75
3.00 2.00 1.00-W.L. Ckl.	-4.00	2.50 1.50

Spec. Mating

14.25 7.60 4.05-B. Rocks	-15.75	8.35 4.45
23.00 12.00 6.25-B.R. Pul.	-26.00	13.50 7.00
11.00 6.00 3.00-B.R. Ckl.	-12.00	6.50 3.25
14.25 7.60 4.05-N. Hamp.	-15.75	8.35 4.45
23.00 12.00 6.25-N.H. Pul.	-26.00	13.50 7.00
11.00 6.00 3.00-N.H. Ckl.	-12.00	6.50 3.25

HAMBLEY'S BIG TYPE LEGHORN COCKERELS

Standard 100 \$3.00; 50 \$2.00

R.O.P. Sired 100 \$4.00; 50 \$2.50

Immediate or later delivery.

Any average person can caponize at 6 weeks old. Make 4½ to 5-lb. capons (\$1.25) in 16 to 18 weeks. Free caponizing instructions.

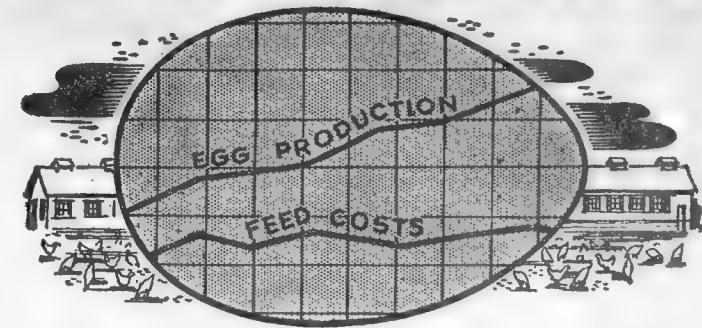
Hear "Vagabonds of the Prairies" every Tuesday, 9:30 p.m. M.D.T., over CFCN, Calgary, 1010 kc.

Guar. 100% live arr. Pullets 96% acc.

**HAMBLEY**

ELECTRIC HATCHERIES

Calgary, Edmonton, Winnipeg, Brandon, Portage, Regina, Saskatoon, Swan Lake, Dauphin, Abbotsford B.C., Port Arthur

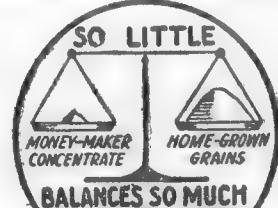
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LAYING CONCENTRATE is the farm-tested low-Feed-cost-way to increased Egg Production. Mixed with your own grains in a balanced ratio of 100 lbs. of Money-Maker Concentrate to 400 lbs. of grain, it takes only 12 to 14 pounds per 100 hens daily to provide the essential elements to step up and sustain peak production.

See your local U.G.G. agent today and step up Production by feeding



**Laying Concentrate**  
from now on!



**FOR PLUS PROFITS**  
**MONEY MAKER**  
FEEDS and CONCENTRATES

Sold at **UNITED GRAIN CARRIERS** Elevators and Dealers

YOU GET QUICK RETURNS FROM FARM AND RANCH ADS.

**WIN THIS****\$10,000 (furnished) Bungalow**

Every dollar you donate to the Brandon Kiwanis Club's new \$50,000 Boys' Summer Camp entitles you to a ticket on this new, ultra-modern bungalow valued at \$10,000 (furnished). Buyers are readily available to a winner unable to occupy it.

Salesmen desired to sell books of tickets under attractive plan.

**TICKETS**

**\$1.00**

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Enclosed is \$\_\_\_\_\_ for \$1.00 Subscriptions  
Send receipt to \_\_\_\_\_

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THE BENNETT GLASS CO. LTD.

M 1778

Will these little pigs  
go to market?



Canadian farmers deserve the utmost credit for quadrupling this country's wartime hog production. A goodly share of this export market should be held—even in the face of post-war competition from Denmark where hog numbers are believed to be almost normal again.

The test, say the experts, will be on quality. The normal British taste is not for fat hogs. Lean Yorkshires are sure to get preference. Rotation of the farrow pen will become increasingly important. And the successful hog raiser will make greater use of his agricultural college and experimental stations from which thoroughly up-to-date, practical advice can be had for the asking.

Another valuable service, that of money, is offered by The Bank of Toronto. Our branch managers now, as during the past 90 years, are both attentive listeners and experienced advisers—genuinely anxious to aid responsible farmers who want to make real progress during post-war years.

**THE BANK OF TORONTO**  
Incorporated 1855

B. S. VANSTONE, General Manager

## Farms for Ex-Servicemen

(Continued from page 21)

would have cleared more of his land and increased his income by the use of more capital. Joe is afraid that the Government, once it has lent him money, will insist on supervising his operations.

There is little any adviser can do in this case except assure Joe. I think he will probably try to persuade his father to sell the farm and go in with him, and that the prospect of a free grant of \$2,320 after ten years' successful farming, will be enough to dissolve his determination not to go into debt. Joe can certainly be assisted by the Act if he is willing. I am sure he will be a good risk.

### Few Qualifications

CASE 4—Private Larry Hicks seems to be a hopeless case. He has been a staff clerk in London most of the war, and has taken a great dislike to cities. Before the war he was a mediocre salesman, making a bare living either on the road or in various retail stores. He wants a farm because he has a great love for the land—at least so he assures me.

And he wants security. He married in England, and has one child. His wife worked in a war plant until she had the child, but has not saved much. Larry has \$200 in Victory Bonds and War Savings Certificates, and three year's deferred pay. He is quite ignorant of farming conditions in Canada, though he swears he is willing to learn. He says he will gladly work as a hired man, though he thinks he could pick up farming easily enough without going through this stage.

It may be best to let him learn by experience, though it will be hard for his wife and child. They may be able to live with his mother, but it will be difficult as she is only living on a small pension, and Larry will not be able to contribute much. The Act, however, permits a subsistence allowance to be paid for dependents over a limited time, and this will help.

At least Larry will find out whether he really does care for the life and is likely to make a success of it. If, against all odds, he does, it will still be at least two years before he can buy. I believe that this is one of the cases where an adviser should suggest alternative employment, and see whether Larry might not be satisfied with living in the country and working in the city. In this case he could take up a subsistence farm under the alternative government scheme. This he could do as soon as he had learned some of the elementary farm jobs.

CASE 5 — Staff Sergeant Jimmie Hale is a very intelligent man of 30. In civil life he worked in a publishing house, but was never satisfied with an indoor occupation. Despite his efforts to go overseas as a combatant, he was given the job of orderly room clerk.

He has now managed to get out of this, and is at last about to go overseas as a reinforcement. Last year he married a Canadian girl who worked in the same publishing house. Jimmie has always put in a garden, but his wife knows nothing whatever about outdoor work. However, she is strong and healthy and is as keen on the idea of farming as her husband.

Including gratuities and Jimmie's private savings they will have nearly \$3,000 as capital. Jimmie argues that he is sure he could learn to farm and he thinks his wife also would take to it. But he doesn't want to waste several years of their lives finding out. He admits that he will loathe working as a hired man, but acknowledges the necessity. He claims that he will never discover whether the work will satisfy him until he has a place of his own and can exercise initiative. He

has read many books on farming and wants to adopt the most up-to-date methods. He has a little contempt for the farmer who refuses to move with the times, and is sure he can do better. It is likely that he can, once he has operations.

But if he doesn't farm, then he wants to start a small business and use his capital intelligently. He definitely does not want to work for anyone else again. If he fails on the farm he will have used his capital, and perhaps several of the best years of his life. It will then be so much the more difficult to start again. He cannot, of course, be sure about his wife, and in any case he does not want to live apart from her while he works as a hired man. If he can get work on a farm not too far from a town where his wife can obtain rooms for them both, he can at least live with her, though no one but himself can overcome his other objections. No one can guarantee his success on a farm, and in present circumstances there is no way for him to learn except as a hired man. He will certainly need a sympathetic boss. Jimmie is another man who would benefit from a co-operative training farm.

CASE 6—My last case is that of a sergeant-major, a very active, healthy man of 50 who has had considerable farm experience. He was overseas in this war and the last, and is now awaiting discharge on account of his age. He has already bought a farm for \$5,000 a few months ago, and paid cash for it. This represented nearly all his life savings. He has one son, also overseas. He wants to know if he can get the grant of \$1,200 for stock and equipment, even though he has bought the farm without benefit of the Act. He knows he can borrow for improvements, but this money has to be repaid.

Of course, he could have waited for his discharge and bought under the Act. In this case he would have been entitled to the grant, but the fact is, he has not done so. The circumstances are so unusual that no specific provision was made for them in the Act.

As the Act makes no specific provision for such a case as his, he will have to consult the Veterans' adviser. It seems possible that he will only be able to get "Rehabilitation Credit," a sum equal to no more than his war service gratuity. This may be granted at the Minister's discretion for the purpose of setting a veteran up in business. With three years' service in Canada and two overseas he is entitled to \$630 war service gratuity. Thus he can obtain a Rehabilitation Credit for a similar sum. This is only half the grant for stock and equipment under the Veterans' Land Act, and of course he has received no government contribution towards the price of his farm itself.

WITH perhaps one exception, and the last doubtful case, all these men can benefit from the Act. Though it is difficult to buy and equip a suitable farm in these days for \$6,000, the substantial nature of the new gratuities will make it possible now for veterans to start with every chance of success. After the last war almost all the farms taken up by settlers were badly undercapitalized, and the settler himself often had no personal financial stake in his farm at all.

This Act is intended to help particularly those who have been overseas for several years; they have lost most and now stand to gain the most. The country, in making the gratuities and the capital available has acknowledged its debt; if the Act is well administered it should be of permanent social value, and pay rich dividends in human reconstruction.

## Wit of the World

What was all that swearing I heard when I went by your house on the way to church this morning?

"That was grandpa. He was late for church and couldn't find his hymn book."

"Do you mean to tell me," said the judge, "that you murdered that poor old man for a paltry three dollars?"

"Well, judge, you know how it is. Three bucks here, three bucks there, and it soon counts up."

Doctor—You have nothing to worry about; the electricity in the atmosphere affects your system. That will be \$2, please.

Patient—I guess you're right, doctor; there are times when I feel overcharged.

### GIVEN AWAY ON JULY 25th

by Kinsmen Club in aid of Milk-for-Britain fund, a year-round home at Sylvan Lake, popular Alberta resort. Screened front and back verandas. Complete furnishings include Chesterfield Suite and Electric Washer. 1 block from lake front and business section. Tickets, 3 for dollar or get three free for selling a book. Write KINSMEN CLUB, Rocky Mountain House, Alberta Registered Under War Charities' Act.

### Rubber Traces

These Traces are made from high quality used rubber — a particularly good buy. Clips are not included.

**PRICES:**  
All traces are 6 ply rubber, 6 feet 6 inches long.  
2 inches wide — 78c each  
2½ inches wide — 98c each  
3 inches wide — \$1.17 each

Terms: C.O.D.  
Joseph Robb & Co. Limited,  
123 St. Paul St. W., Montreal 1, Quebec.

### POSTPONED

KINSMEN  
MILK - FOR - BRITAIN

### Livestock Auction

VICTORIA PAVILION  
CALGARY

Has Been Postponed from

JUNE 8th TO

JUNE 22nd, 1945

To allow farmers who have been held up with late seeding to be present.

REMEMBER THE NEW DATE!

Kinsmen Livestock Auction  
501 Leeson & Lineham Bldg.,  
CALGARY ALBERTA

### Plan Dairy Pasture For Late Summer

As long as cows are able to get their daily feed of green grass from early spring to late fall, milk production can be maintained and production costs held low.

Bare pastures in August, September and October, are unnecessary, states Dr. J. E. Bowstead, Department of Animal Science, University of Alberta. The pasture needs can be ascertained for every farm. Use should be made of all the native grass available on land unsuited for cultivation. Usually, the native grass pastures are insufficient, especially in late summer when the grasses begin to ripen and cease to grow. At this time other fields should be made available. These may consist of hay aftermath, cover crops, or some cultivated pasture reserved especially for late summer and fall requirements.

Providing cows with sufficient pasture not only keeps production costs down, but the cows will yield more milk that will continue into the winter months. Sufficient pasture has, therefore, a beneficial effect during the period of barn feeding and must be considered as one of the main factors to successful and profitable dairying.

### PUTNAM PROMOTED

Robert M. Putnam, director of extension in the Alberta Department of Agriculture, has been appointed assistant to Deputy Minister O. S. Longman. He has been associated with the department since 1935, and in 1938 took over the extension work, which he will continue to direct in addition to his present duties.

### APPOINT FIELDMEN

Agriculture Minister L. F. McIntosh has announced the appointment of four new district agriculturists. They are J. Ivan Clark, Meadow Lake; Robert H. Cooper, Tugaske; W. Langford Oddie, Milestone, and Fred A. Snell, Watrous. When adequate staff becomes available, stated Mr. McIntosh, the Department intends to practically double the present number of agricultural representatives.

### JOINS IMPERIAL OIL

R. P. FREY has resigned as associate professor of agricultural engineering at the University of Saskatchewan to join the staff of Imperial Oil Ltd. In his new position, Prof. Frey will be responsible for preparing and making available to farmers information that will help in their operations. He will assist and direct the work of farm service engineers and will act in an advisory capacity to the company on methods by which it can be of further service to farmers.

Rim-fire cartridges which consist almost exclusively of .22 calibre cartridges, have been removed from the list of rationed small arms ammunition, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board announced recently. Board approved permits are still required for the purchase of centre-fire cartridges and shot shells.

FRANKLIN PRODUCTS PROTECT THE STOCKMAN'S PROFIT

## Let FRANKLIN Protection Safeguard YOUR Stock from Disease and Parasites

Be sure to have at hand the colorful free Franklin catalog with the latest scientific protection against livestock losses.

Drug Store Agencies YORK HOTEL CALGARY

FRANKLIN SERUM CO. of CANADA, Ltd. CALGARY

FRANKLIN VACCINES

FREE CATALOG

All  
the LIGHT you need  
at the touch of a button

You know how we use electric light in town. Click!—and there it is, all we want. You can do the same on your farm with Delco-Light. There is a size and type to meet your needs for both light and power. Thousands of farmers are now modernizing with Delco-Light. They are grasping the same opportunity you have, with things on the up-grade again.

### LOW RUNNING COST

The average cost to Alberta Users of Delco-Light is from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per month for Fuel and Oil. Delco Light pumps water, runs washing machine, and other appliances.

Write for particulars

**Bruce Robinson Electric Ltd.**  
CALGARY and EDMONTON

YOU GET QUICK RETURNS FROM FARM AND RANCH ADS.



**Army & Navy Veterans**  
IN CANADA — EDMONTON UNIT

### BUY A MEMBERSHIP

In the Army & Navy Veterans' Rifle Club

**WIN \$8,000**

INCLUDING A GRAND

**\$6,500 BUNGALOW**

OR FARM HOME

Built anywhere in Canada, at option of winner.



- 2nd Prize — \$500 Victory Bond
- 5 Prizes of \$100 each
- 10 Prizes of \$50 each (all in Victory Bonds)

### TICKETS

50c Each

OR

3 for \$1.00

FILL IN  
AND MAIL THIS  
COUPON

Army & Navy Veterans In Canada, Edmonton Unit,  
P.O. Box 214, EDMONTON, Alberta.

Please send me \_\_\_\_\_ memberships in the Army and  
Navy Veterans' Rifle Club.

I enclose \$ \_\_\_\_\_ to cover cost of same.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

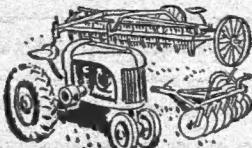
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_ FRR



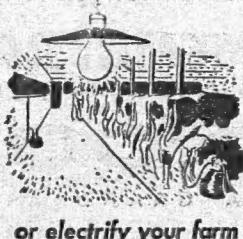
# What does YOUR FARM NEED?



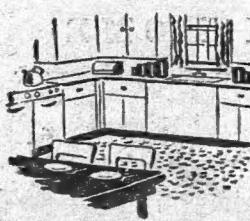
If you want to build  
a modern barn



or buy new  
equipment



or electrify your farm



or modernize  
your house

Then have a talk with  
your bank manager  
about his new powers  
under the Farm Improve-  
ment Loans Act.

**How often** have you said "If I could only raise the money!" Well, if you could, what would you do to improve your farm and increase your production?

Would you build a modern barn?

or buy new machinery?

or modernize your house?

or electrify your farm?

**You can raise** short term money from your bank; and long term money from other institutions by way of mortgage. But there are some things you would like to do which require loans that are neither long nor short...

**That is where the banks**, operating under the new Farm Improvement Loans Act, can help you. The gap has been filled. "Intermediate" loans at a specially low rate can now be obtained for periods of two or three years—or even longer, in cases up to ten years.

**So**, if you have a project in mind to improve your farm, drop in and talk it over with your local bank manager. Ask him what he is now empowered to do to help make your farm living more attractive and your work more profitable.

**He will tell you**—and show you—that your bank is just as eager to meet the sound credit needs of the farmer as of the merchant or manufacturer.

This Advertisement is Sponsored by your Bank

# FAMILY ALLOWANCES

## AND INCOME TAX

THE following announcement will help to clarify the relationship between Family Allowances and Income Tax credits for dependent children. Family Allowances are payable from July 1st, 1945, and the registration of children is now taking place.

The Family Allowances Act was designed to help equalize opportunities for all children, and when the Act was passed, Parliament approved the principle that there should be no duplication of benefits by way of Family Allowances and Income Tax credits for the same child. An amendment to the Income War Tax Act will be made to deal with this duplication. In the meantime, however, the Government

proposes, for the last six months of 1945 during which Family Allowances are payable, to remove duplication by adjusting the income tax credits received for children.

It is natural that parents in the low income groups will be expected to receive maximum benefits from Family Allowances. Partial benefits will be received, however, by parents with incomes up to \$3,000.

The table below shows the effect of the adjustments which the Government has decided to make. For convenience and simplicity the benefits received by each income group are shown as a per cent of the Family Allowances received. The table shows:

(a) Heads of families receiving incomes in 1945 of \$1200 or less will benefit to the extent of the full amount of the Family Allowances received. As they are not required to pay income tax, there is no duplication to remove.

(b) Heads of families receiving incomes in 1945 in excess of \$1200, but not in excess of \$3,000, will in effect retain the full value of their present income tax credits and in addition a percentage of the actual Family Allowances received.

(c) Heads of families with incomes in excess of \$3,000 will retain their full income tax credits for children if they do not receive Family Allowances. These taxpayers may, however, apply for Family Allowances to protect themselves against a possible decrease in income at a later date which might bring them into a lower income range where they would benefit from Family Allowances. In such cases if the income remains in excess of \$3,000, the income tax credits for children would be reduced by the full amount of Family Allowances received.

**TABLE SHOWING EFFECT OF ADJUSTMENT FOR 1945**

AMOUNT OF TAXABLE INCOME	Percent by which taxpayers will benefit from Family Allowances in addition to present income tax credits, for 1945.	
	Not over \$1200	of the actual Family Allowances received in the year 1945:
Over \$1200 but not over 1400	• • • • •	100%
" 1400 " " " 1600	• • • • •	90%
" 1600 " " " 1800	• • • • •	80%
" 1800 " " " 2000	• • • • •	70%
" 2000 " " " 2200	• • • • •	60%
" 2200 " " " 2400	• • • • •	50%
" 2400 " " " 2600	• • • • •	40%
" 2600 " " " 2800	• • • • •	30%
" 2800 " " " 3000	• • • • •	20%
" 3000	• • • • •	10%
		0%

NOTE—This table applies to married persons and others having the status of married persons for income tax purposes. For the relatively small number of single persons supporting children and not having married status for income tax purposes, and for members of the Armed Forces, special tables can be obtained from the Regional Director of Family Allowances in each provincial capital.

### NOTE THESE TWO EXAMPLES

Family with two children, ages 6 and 8, with total income during 1945 of \$1200.

**TOTAL FOR SIX MONTHS OF 1945**

First Child : . \$36.00	
Second Child : . 36.00	
	<b>\$72.00</b>

As this family does not benefit by way of income tax credits, it receives and keeps the full amount as stated above.

Family with two children, ages 6 and 8, with total income during 1945 of \$1950.

**TOTAL FOR SIX MONTHS OF 1945**

First Child : . \$36.00	
Second Child : . 36.00	
	<b>\$72.00</b>
Amount refundable, being loss of income tax credits	<b>28.80</b>
	<b>\$43.20</b>

### Family Allowances will be paid in full

In all cases, those who apply for and are eligible to receive Family Allowances will receive them in full, month by month. See scale below:

#### SCALE OF MONTHLY ALLOWANCES FOR THE FIRST FOUR CHILDREN

##### For each child

Under 6 . . . . .	\$5.00
From 6 to 9 (inclusive) . .	6.00
From 10 to 12 (inclusive) . .	7.00
From 13 to 15 (inclusive) . .	8.00

Where there are more than four children under 16 in the family, the monthly allowance for each child after the fourth will be reduced in accordance with the provisions of the Family Allowances Act.

As far as is possible, to take care of the adjustments necessary to avoid duplication of benefits, current income tax deductions at the source will be adjusted to take into account the new situation when Family Allowance payments commence. This will avoid placing an awkward burden on the taxpayers at the end of the year.

### FAMILY ALLOWANCES ARE NOT TAXABLE

Special attention is drawn to the fact that the income ranges used in the table above refer to taxable income, and any amounts received as Family Allowances should not therefore be included in calculating income for this purpose because Family Allowances are not taxable.

Family Allowances are also additional to dependents' allowances for servicemen's families and military pensions.

For children registered after July 1st, 1945, Family Allowances will be paid as from the month following the month when registration is made. Family Allowances are not paid retroactively.

### REGISTER NOW!

If you intend to apply for Family Allowances, but have not already done so, please complete and mail Family Allowances Registration Form. Forms may be obtained at the nearest post office.

